

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 299

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

COPYRIGHT 1922 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

VIOLENT REACTION GROWING IN TURKEY, SAYS NOURI EFFENDI

Deposed Sheik-ul-Islam Sees in
New Régime Starting Point
for Fresh Trouble in Orient

Copyright, 1922, by The Christian
Science Publishing Society.

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Nov. 12.—The change of régime in Turkey and the forcible ousting of the Sultan from temporal power constitutes a starting point for fresh trouble in the Near East and bids fair to sweep the entire Moslem world into revolt against the Turkish Nationalists, according to Nouri Effendi, the deposed Sheik-ul-Islam who was interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here, on board a British vessel on which he was escaping to Egypt, after having been driven from Constantinople by the Kemalists.

The spectacle of the second supreme head of all Islam driven from Constantinople in the face of Kemal threats, taking refuge as a steerage passenger on board a British vessel and conveyed to safety by a British destroyer is not likely to enhance the influence of the Nationalists among Muhammadans, nor to diminish that of Great Britain. Despite the proximity of Ottoman hordes along the Anatolian coast, Nouri Effendi discussed freely the recent revolutionary developments in Constantinople and their possible repercussions throughout the East.

Resistance Under Cover

"The issue which the Kemalists have raised by forcibly deposing the Sultan and driving his court from Constantinople can only result in disaster for them," he said. "The appearance of success and universal approval which has marked the entrance of the Kemalists into our capital does not represent the real situation. It has many loyal followers—thousands of them—who were impotent to resist the superior forces of the Nationalists, and, for their own safety, were obliged to submit to the dictates of the invaders. This is not to be taken, however, to indicate the stamping out of all resistance to the régime. The ignorant masses are only dimly conscious of what has taken place. They have been fed upon sinister propaganda, their patriotism has been aroused by the victories of the troops and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and for the time being they desisted."

"But a day of reckoning will come. A program of force such as the new Government represents cannot permanently succeed. And when the people once realize that Turks and Christians alike are being persecuted; when they see the wreckage which is being made of their most sacred institutions there will be a violent reaction. In fact, the reaction has already begun. And in that reaction the loyal Turkish Muhammadans will be supported by the followers of the prophet throughout the world."

The significance of this statement of the situation is realized when it is remembered that Nouri Effendi, as the Sheik-ul-Islam, is second in power only to the Sultan, among 225,000,000 Muhammadans. In fact, many students of Islam assert that the power of Nouri Effendi is fully as great as that of the Sultan, himself. It will be recalled that the temporal power of the Caliph was destroyed in 1258 by the son of Genghis Khan, but the spiritual attributes survived until the Caliphate was abolished by Selim I, the Ottoman conqueror of Egypt, in 1517. Since that time the temporal and spiritual powers appertaining to the office have been separate and distinct in every Mussulman state. That is, the reigning sovereign has exercised the temporal power while the Ulema, the sacred hierarchy, headed by the Sheik-ul-Islam, or Grand Mufti, has represented the spiritual power.

Destruction of Minorities

When the Sultan of Turkey assumed the title of Caliph, he became, nominally, the head of the Muhammadan world and the Sheik-ul-Islam the second in authority. In fact, it is to the Sheik-ul-Islam that the Sultan has been obliged to look for the necessary religious sanctions, without which no law becomes valid. To endeavor to put into force any law without such sanction would result in the immediate deposition of the Sultan and would compel him to flee. Thus, when Nouri Effendi speaks he voices the opinion of those who are highest in authority among Muhammadans.

"The Kemalists program," he said, "involves the destruction of all minorities, to which end the abrogation of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)



Ismet Pasha

Representative of New Constantinople Government, Finding Himself Practically Alone at Lausanne, Has Protested Strongly Against the Allied Delay in Bringing the Peace Conference Together

TURKS BOAST OF RUSSIAN SUPPORT IN PEACE PROGRAM

Ismet Pasha and His Colleagues
Confident That Capitulations
Will Be Abolished

LAUSANNE, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press).—The delegates of the Turkish Nationalist Government have come to Lausanne as victors, and their mood is wholly different from that of the crushed representatives of the Sultan who begged mercy when the Treaty of Sevres was drafted three years ago. Their leader, Ismet Pasha, boasts of support from the Russian Soviets and alludes to the uncertainty which new governments in England and Italy have given to the solidarity of the Entente. Mustapha Kemal Pasha certainly seems well entrenched in Europe today.

His delegates to the Lausanne Conference are confident of being granted their demand that Turkey shall be relieved of the capitulations, which are extraterritorial rights granted foreigners in Turkey. They are also firm and confident in believing that full sovereign rights will accrue to their Government through the conference. Having beaten the Greeks at arms, the Turks apparently are determined to recover practically all the European territory wrested from them by the World War.

The Turkish delegation is outspoken in its criticism of the postponement of the conference here. Apparently eager to embarrass the British and French efforts to come to some sort of agreement before facing the Kemalists' representatives, the Turkish group is insistent in urging a quick start of the discussions which were to have begun today.

Grave Responsibility Rests

on Allies, Says Turkish Envoy

PARIS, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press).—"The conference is adjourned, you say? Well, your governments are assuming a grave responsibility. Thus spoke Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister and head of the Turkish delegation to the Lau-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

ESCH LAW REPEAL TO BE SET AS GOAL BY FARMERS' BLOC

Control of Commerce Committee
First Aim—Mr. Capper
Attacks Guaranty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Reinforced by the sweep of Progressives into office at the election last week, the "farm bloc" will attempt in the next Congress to alter the Cummins-Esch railroad law. Already rumblings of an impending contest over railroad legislation are coming to the fore.

The election played havoc with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, dropping five of the active workers on the committee, and a sixth member was not up for re-election. According to the advocates of railroad legislation, the group seeking to break down the Transportation Act of 1920 will strive hard to land places on this important committee.

"Shining Marks" Defeated
It is thought there is little likelihood of Albert S. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, being deposed as chairman of the committee, but there is much speculation as to who will replace Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, Miles Poindexter of Washington, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Atlee Pomeroy of Ohio, and Henry L. Myers of Montana.

Senator Townsend was next in line for the chairmanship, but now that he is out, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, succeeds him in rank. A more vigorous opponent of the present law than Senator La Follette does not sit in the Senate.

Now comes a statement by Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers National Council, that "the farmers are committed to the repeal of the Cummins-Esch law and the operation of the railroad for service instead of speculative profit."

Furthermore, certain high officials in the Administration are known to be dissatisfied with the way the Transportation Act has worked out. It was said by one in close touch with the business affairs of the country, that "the people will never stand for a recurrence of the present breakdown of the railroads." He attributed the present shortage of railroad cars to the fundamental wrongs with the railroads, merely aggravated by the recent strike of railway shop employees.

Expected Results Fall
The provision in the law allowing volunteer consolidation of railroads has not produced any beneficial results. The purpose of these provisions was to enable so-called strong roads to combine with weak lines. The strong roads were expected to rush to consolidate with lines in poor condition; to help build up the weak ones, with the ultimate object of benefiting by the better equipment of the adjoining road.

But since the strong roads have not rushed to do this, it is the thought of this railroad expert that some other way must be devised to produce the necessary transportation facilities for meeting the country's needs, and Congress is looked to for the remedy.

There is also talk of introducing the anti-strike legislation again to prevent a recurrence of such strikes as that of the railway shop employees. Advocates of this legislation would give the United States Railroad Labor Board authority to enforce its decisions, instead of being allowed merely to give an opinion and have either the employers or employees reject it if they are not suited by it.

There is also a group that would combine the Interstate Commerce Commission with the Railroad Labor Board, it being argued that at present the Commerce Commission makes the rates while the Labor Board fixes the wages, and each is dependent on the other.

Against Guaranty Clause
Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas and chairman of the "farm bloc," has served notice that he will press further consideration of his bill to repeal Section 15-A, the so-called guaranty clause of the Transportation Act.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

NOVEMBER 12, 1922

Violent Reaction Growing in Turkey.....	1
Nations Called to Pay War Debts.....	1
Turks Boast of Russian Support.....	1
Equal Suffrage Aids Prohibition.....	1
British Political Parties' Estimates.....	3
Polish Elections Ballotting Finished.....	3
Indian Home Rule Advocated.....	3
Turks Impatient About Peace Delay.....	3
Greek Liberals Advocate Change of Athens Régime.....	3
Miss Johnson Explains Wage Law.....	4
Boston to Repair World's Biggest Ship.....	4
Nations Appeal Nationality Issue.....	4
South to Discuss Its Waterpower.....	7
Financial	
Paris Disturbed by Decline in France.....	9
Sir Adam Beck—Portrait.....	9
Steel Buying Falling Off.....	9
Trillion Marks Deficit in German Budget.....	9
Beck Active in Stock Market.....	10
Stock Market Quotations.....	10
New York Curb Price Range.....	11
Stock Markets of Leading Cities.....	11
Sporting	
Many Rule Changes Proposed.....	12
Princeton vs. Yale for "Big Three" Title.....	12
Cliff Brady Defeats Big Game.....	12
Toronto and Queen's Tied.....	12
Iowa State Wins Title.....	13
All-Boston Hockey Team.....	13
Features	
Aeronautics	
American Farm Women Enjoy Running.....	7
The Page of the Seven Aunts.....	7
Art News and Comment.....	18
The Home Forum.....	18
True Healing.....	18
Editorials.....	18

Competitive Ground Barred in Rate Attack

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—RAILROAD rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as fair and reasonable cannot be attacked by a shipper under the anti-trust laws on the charge that they are not competitive, the Supreme Court held today in a case brought by John W. Ketch against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and others.

NEW ENGLANDERS SCORE AT HEARING

Interstate Commerce Examiner
Places New York on Side of
Boston in Rates Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—New England today scored a point in its contest with Baltimore and Philadelphia to have removed the present differentials in freight rates that favor these cities. Charles F. Perry, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, announced at the hearing today on differentials that New York had been allowed to enter the contest on the side of Boston and other New England cities.

A score of New England business and railroad interests came to Washington for the hearing, headed by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The New England delegation was led by Wilbur LeRoe Jr. and Judge Edgar A. Clark, as counsel. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; C. F. McSorley, assistant manager of the association; R. K. Hall, Massachusetts Commissioner on Waterways and Public Lands; William T. Lamour, traffic manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad; and Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

Baltimore Interests Out
Baltimore interests also turned out in force, with Walker D. Hines, P. W. Webber, as counsel, and today's first witness, O. S. Lewis, freight traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The burden of the argument given by Mr. Lewis was that Baltimore was entitled to lower rates to and from the middle west than Boston and New York because of its geographical position. He presented several exhibits showing Baltimore to be much nearer the shipping territory than New England.

He said differentials in rates have existed for half a century, and that repeatedly Interstate Commerce Commission had upheld them. He declared that there should be no differentiation between important export traffic and domestic freight; that the amount of service as measured in miles of transportation should be the factor controlling the rates.

Baltimore has forgone many advantages in rates which it would be justly entitled to, he said, for the sake of keeping the general rates from the Central Freight Association territory uniform. Baltimore would have more to gain than to lose if given full advantage of its geographical nearness to the shipping territory, according to Mr. Lewis.

No More Witnesses Expected

Hearings on the complaint of Boston that the differentials are unfair to that city and New York were held today by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Mr. LeRoe said he did not believe there would be any more witnesses for New England. Charts were presented by him, showing how the federal and state governments have expended money in improving the facilities of Boston Harbor. It had been contended by New England interests at the previous hearing that other factors than geography made the differential unfair.

There is still pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission the so-called Arbuckle sugar case. The issues involved in this case were said to have a bearing on the port differential case. In the sugar case the Arbuckle interests of Boston and New York sought to have the differential in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company of Baltimore removed. Hearings have been held on the subject but a decision has not been given.

New York and Boston both have higher rates to and from the middle west than Baltimore and Philadelphia.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR WINS 10 PRIZES
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Nineteen prizes, including a silver loving cup, were awarded to J. Ogden Armour, Chicago meat packer, for his display at the fifth annual chrysanthemum and vegetable show of the North Shore Horticultural Society, which ended yesterday.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DRYS TO JOIN LIBERAL DRIVE TO WREST CONGRESS CONTROL FROM WET-OLD GUARD FUSION

Seniority Rule Made Point of Attack—Sydney Anderson
With Farm Bloc Strength May Be Backed for
Speaker—Revolt Upsets Republican Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—By joining forces with the so-called "irregular" element in the Republican ranks, western drays are bringing about a situation that may block plans of the liquor interests to get control of the legislative machinery in the next House of Representatives.

Simultaneously with a movement in the Senate to abolish the time-honored seniority rule in the selection of committee leaders, dry leaders in the House are making overtures to the farm bloc and incoming members to combine in a general drive that may wrench control of the party reins from the "Old Guard."

DRY LAW AID FOUND IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE

W. C. T. U. Speakers From
Many Lands Voice Appeals
for Extending Ballot Right

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12 (Special).—One million voting women with their ballots pledged for prohibition law enforcement in the United States is the aim of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Speedy extension of woman suffrage to those countries which have not yet given it is the aim of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Equal suffrage forged to the front in the opening sessions of the World's Union convention here today when Miss Mary Campbell of India declared that the extension of suffrage to the women of Madras and Bombay has bettered the chances of prohibition in India. It was kept there by Miss Hardyne Norville of Buenos Aires who spoke of the progress of women in South America as synonymous with the progress of prohibition sentiment, and by Fraulein Gustel von Blucher, president of the German Union, who said that it is the 35 women members of the Reichstag who are expected to give the greatest help to the proposed local option bill, by which it is hoped to make Germany dry by 1930.

Appeal to Extend Power

This afternoon came the final statement in the form of an appeal from Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Boston, Mass., head of the Franchise Department of the World's Union, for the prohibitionists to turn their whole forces toward winning equal suffrage for women in every country as the best means of advancing their own cause.

One of the speakers was Miss Ellen Stone, who aroused the world's interest when she was imprisoned by brigands in Macedonia a number of years ago. The duty of the United States and other Christian nations toward the Armenians was discussed by Miss Stone in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. She spoke from her years of experience in the Near East of the "astounding belief held by some people of the sacredness of Turkish institutions."

"They lose their sacredness when they take one head off every Christian they can find," she declared, "and it is the duty of our Government to find some way of intervening to protect those people who seem helpless under Turkish rule."

A decision of special interest was made today to send the celebrated "Polyglot petition," already signed by 7,000,000 persons in 48 different countries, on a new tour through the Orient, Africa, Europe and South America. The petition which is on display here, was started by the founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement, Miss Frances E. Willard. Its signatures in many languages have already been presented to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, asking for the abolition of the liquor and opium trade. Two of the most interesting reports come from organizers who have been in foreign service, Miss Norville in South America, and Miss Campbell in India.

Local Option Gains in India

"The natives in India are developing a great deal of prohibition sentiment," said Miss Campbell. "Local option measures have been introduced during the last year before the eight legislative councils of India and the one in Punjab Province passed with a vote of 39 Indian members in favor and 13 adverse votes, 11 of which were cast by Europeans."

Miss Campbell made an appeal for funds from the organization to train Indian women for temperance work in their own land, \$600 for each of six women, who would organize and speak among their people and assist in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP IS DENIED TO THE JAPANESE

Supreme Court Finding Holds That They Are Not
Eligible for Naturalization

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Japanese are not eligible for naturalization in the United States, it was held today by the Supreme Court.

In its finding the court disposed of two cases, one brought from Hawaii by Takao Ozawa against the United States, and the other brought by Takuji Yamashita and Charles Hio Koko against the Secretary of State of Washington.

In the latter case both Japanese had been naturalized by a court of the State of Washington, but were refused incorporation as a real estate

firm on the ground that their naturalization had been illegal. The lower federal courts denied naturalization in both cases, but the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, in considering the Ozawa case, suspended its decision and asked the Supreme Court for instructions as to whether Japanese are eligible for citizenship under the naturalization laws.

The question largely turned upon whether Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes restricting naturalization to "free white persons" and those of African descent was still in force.

One of the first results of party conferences is the impetus given the candidacy of Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota for either the speakership or the House leadership. As chairman of the joint Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry and chairman in charge of the agricultural appropriation bill, Mr. Anderson wields a powerful influence in the west. He is regarded as the most formidable candidate that can be put in the field against either Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, "regular," or Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, who is to succeed himself as Speaker.

Mr. Gillett is favored by the liquor interests, although by sympathies and his voting record he is generally regarded as a dry. The wets in the House, believing he is the best candidate who can support for Speaker, will work in his behalf. The drays would prefer to have Mr. Anderson enter the leadership race against Mr. Longworth, who is satisfactorily wet enough to suit all liquor leaders. But in either event, the westerner would receive a vote that would be exceedingly dangerous to the ambitions of the candidate pitted against him.

There is increasing talk in the House of a wet party that will support candidates for all party offices and chairmanships independent of the party machine. In the hope that enough of the "regulars" will lend support to put their program through. Advances obtained by The Christian Science Monitor, however, lead to the belief that the more astute wet leaders will endeavor to work inside the party instead of outside. By supporting such men as Mr. Longworth for the leadership and George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, to head the Judiciary Committee they can stand a better chance of reaching their goal.

Fight on Seniority Rule

It is evident that the agriculturalists and the "irregulars" in the House are going to make impressive demands for abolishing the seniority rule in making committee assignments. Once that rule is disposed of, their superiority in numbers can put them in the position of the party machine. In such a movement lies the best hope of keeping the legislative machinery dry, since an overwhelming majority of the Western representatives is safely against beer and wine.

In the Senate, Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, chairman of the Republican Senatorial committee, has put the question of abolishing the seniority rule squarely up to the party leader, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Going even further than that, he suggests that the steering committee, of which he is a member, be made truly representative of all sections and shades of thought on the Republican side. The seniority rule "served very well in the old days," Mr. McCormick declared, but "it is evident that those days have passed."

The fight of the "irregulars" for the abolishment of the seniority rule in the Senate will center on a few of the chief committees, such as Finance, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Appropriations, Public Lands and Banking and Currency, the latter having control over farm credits legislation. Naval and Military Affairs also present subjects in which the western and newer element would like to have a voice that will carry more weight than it has carried heretofore.

Wet Party Drawing Together

Liquor interest in and out of Congress are giving impetus to the rumors of formation of a wet party for 1924. Leaders of that interest from all over the country, assembling in St. Louis on Nov. 20 for a council of war, will sound the issues of the 1924 campaign. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, leader in the beer and wine movement, followed reports of election returns with notice of its purpose to carry a vigorous fight for wet plank in the platforms of 1924 to the national conventions of the two major parties.

The wets believed they could gain control of the lower branch of Congress, dictate legislation on their own terms, and play an important part in the councils of the party chieftains

NATIONS SUMMONED TO UNITE IN EFFORT TO MEET WAR DEBTS

Amortization and Moratorium Viewed as Solution of
Problem by Commercial Investigating Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—"America cannot cancel the debts of the nations." This is the decision of the International Trade Commission of the Southern Commercial Congress announced today in a preliminary report—a full report being reserved to be given to the fifteenth annual convention of the commercial congress to meet here Nov. 20-22, and to be presented in December to the Congress of the United States.

The report now announced gets into the findings of the commission which has recently returned to the United States after an extensive tour of inspection in Great Britain, France,

Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

It contains conclusions on fundamental problems which it says were found to be absolute barriers that must be removed before minor questions will admit of solution. The report follows:

Notwithstanding the Treaty of Versailles and the low economic status of European nations, Europe is more nearly on the verge of military conflict than at any period immediately preceding the World War. The Belgian compromise is purely temporary, and unless some solution of the problem is reached prior to the expiration of the six

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Government Insists on Consultation With Allies

LONDON, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press).—Although the Lausanne Conference for the making of peace in the Near East has been postponed for a week, being fixed now for Nov. 20, official circles here take the view that another postponement will be necessary if Great Britain fails to win its point that a preliminary conference must be held by the representatives of Great Britain, Italy and France.

The British Government is insisting on some sort of consultation with the other Allies, either through personal talks or, failing that, by means of notes, in order to learn exactly where Great Britain stands before it enters the conference.

Restoration of communications has revealed such an ugly situation in the Dardanelles region, that it is evident the utmost tact and skill will be necessary to prevent violent outbursts. All reports coming to London concur in saying that the extremists are dominating the Angora Government, which, through its agents in Constantinople, is following the policy of defiance toward the Allies.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

by reason of some 140 votes which they said they could control. Recent news from the west, however, telling of California and Ohio going dry by substantial majorities, are beginning to have a disastrous effect on the plans of the wet leaders. As reports filter into Washington from contested districts, their reputed gain in the House is being cut down steadily. Prohibition leaders have good reasons to claim that the gain of the wets in the next House will not be more than 10 seats.

The meeting in St. Louis, however, is of live political significance, since the question of prohibition is daily becoming more national as an issue. Secretaries and managers of the Association of American Prohibitionists will hold counsel for three days.

See Leader in Mr. LaFollette

It is not idle talk to link the name of Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, with the political ambitions of the wet organizations. As the possible leader of the so-called radical progressive group in the next Congress, he would be a formidable candidate for the Presidency in 1924. Furthermore, he is against the Volstead Act and against the Eighteenth Amendment. As a national leader he "looks good" to the wets.

On the other hand some of the more conservative and more astute of the wet leaders believe that chances of repealing the Volstead Act would be far better if the wets "threw in with" the prohibitionists.

The convention at St. Louis will look over the field for candidates. "Al" Smith, Governor-Elect of New York, and Edward I. Edwards, Senator-Elect from New Jersey, will not be overlooked. Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, endorsed by the association of wets, also is considered. To them Senator Johnson appears to have a better chance politically than Senator La Follette. Nor is William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, being overlooked by wet leaders in the event a third formidable party is put into the field. Mr. Borah's votes on prohibition have been pretty well divided between the wets and drys.

More than one Republican leader in Congress is appraising the proposal for wet planks in the national platform with an eye to popularity. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, believes that modification of the Volstead Act must be considered by the national conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties in 1924.

Transfer of Registry Conditions Laid Down

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Efforts of American ship owners to circumvent the American dry laws by transferring their vessels to foreign registry will prove futile, for today the United States Shipping Board issued regulations providing that those seeking to transfer must enter into a covenant with the board not to use the ships for transportation of liquor into or out of the United States in violation of the prohibition laws.

The statement comes on the heels of an announcement that the American liners Resolute and Reliance would transfer to the Panama flag. It was explained by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, that the right to transfer had been granted only because this right had been expressly reserved when the two liners were purchased by the Harri-man company.

It was also made clear that no ships would be allowed to transfer, where such transfer would be against the national interest, that is where the vessels would be necessary in time of war and to maintain an efficient American merchant marine.

The board announces that permission to transfer is granted "in consideration thereof the vessel shall not be used for the importation into or exportation from the United States of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or of any articles, property, goods, ware or merchandise in violation of the laws of the United States."

It is presumed that the regulations forbidding the transportation of liquor on transferred ships were issued to guard against ships being transferred for the purpose of smuggling rum into this country. The British Government has expressed its desire to co-operate with the prohibition enforcement units in checking up manifests and purposes of all ships heading for the American shore. Investigation has shown that many American ships have been transferred to foreign registry for the sole purpose of smuggling the forbidden liquor.

Liquor Seller Must Pay Wife of His Victim \$3600

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13 (Special)—A verdict for damages of \$3600 against a man who had persisted, despite frequent protests of a wife, in selling liquor to her husband, has been upheld by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The action was based upon the Volstead law, which provides that the plaintiff may recover exemplary as well as actual damages in such a case. "The unlawful act of the defendant justified the assessment of substantial damages, and they cannot be said to be excessive," the court said. "The flagrant and persistent violation of law resulting in the consequences here disclosed justified the treatment and as much rest in the discretion of the jury we are not disposed to disturb the instant verdict."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

DRY LAW AID FOUND IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

translating temperance literature into the 147 languages spoken in India. Under the direction of Miss Mabel Archibald of India, who is among the delegates at the convention, literature has been translated into 11 of the 147 languages.

Miss Norville asked for funds to build an assembly hall in connection with the large house which the organization bought to serve as headquarters for the prohibition work in Buenos Ayres and Argentina. A free kindergarten, weekly entertainments for young people and a weekly current events class for women are conducted at the house and the Government recognizes the work by giving a theater once a year for fiestas for the children. Funds are also wanted to train native workers.

Miss Norville reported that she has twice toured the continent of South America and has organized branches in Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Panama and Uruguay. The organization has aided the temperance committees financially, and Dr. Baltasar Brum, President of Uruguay, gave an appropriation to take a group of young people to 19 districts of the country, sending telegrams ahead to insure their reception and a hearing in the various legislatures.

Message From Japan

Progress of prohibition in Japan was described by Mrs. O. N. Kubushiro, who is acting as timekeeper to the convention. She is the niece of Madame Yajima, who came here from Japan last year to present to President Harding a petition for peace signed by 90,000 Japanese women.

Fraulein von Blucher declared that the 50 local branches of the organization in Germany are constantly growing, and the prohibitionists are gaining support daily as the use of alcoholic liquors grows among the people. The formal opening of the convention was preceded by a mass meeting last evening, which displayed considerable local prohibition sentiment, hundreds of Philadelphians being turned away from the crowded hall. An hour before the doors were opened the street was blocked with men and women waiting to enter.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting president of the National W. C. T. U., presided, and the main speakers were Maj. Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, and Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.

Calls for Courage

Major Haynes counseled his audience to face the enemy courageously but to look as well at the constantly increasing force of prohibition. He said:

"It is only the man who knows the far-reaching moral influence of the former liquor traffic legalized and protected, who knows of the debauching and prostituting effects of the former brewery and distilling interests in politics, who knows the foreign un-American element that champions the liquor business, who can today interpret the significance of the struggle between the wets and the Volstead Act."

One of the greatest difficulties especially facing us in the east today is the type of propaganda met with. Nothing is being left undone to impress upon the public the idea that the law is not operative. Surely there is grave danger to the Republic in the attitude that the minority need not submit to the will of the majority and the question at once arises as to the security of our free institutions.

I am frank to admit that I am inclined to believe that a source of this propaganda is not to be found in the unwillingness of the minority to submit to the dictates of the laws, but that it has its origin in a well-defined purpose to nullify the law in the interest of large personal gains on the part of a comparative few.

The world must be made dry both as a protection to the United States and as a righteous movement, declared Dr. Cherrington. He added: "With international organizations working to overturn prohibition in this country, with bootlegging ships in the air and bootlegging ships on the water, prohibition cannot be permanently successful in the right sense in one nation until it has the support and co-operation of all nations."

There is no short cut to a solution of the liquor problem. There are four necessary steps, creation of sentiment, organization of sentiment into public opinion, crystallization of public opinion into law and application of the irresistible power of popular government to enforcement of the law.

Miss Frances E. Willard of Shelton, Conn., a namesake and relative of the founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recited the Eighteenth Amendment. The group of women who have been working in legislative campaigns throughout the world, including the United States representative, Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, were introduced and Mrs. Frances Graham, who for a quarter of a century has led the singing of the battle-song of the dries at the conventions of the organization sang the victory song.

SIR MONTAGU ALLEN ACQUITTED BY COURT

MONTREAL, Nov. 13—Sir Montagu Allan, president of the insolvent Merchants Bank of Montreal, was acquitted today of charges that he had signed and presented to the Government a false statement of the institution's financial condition for October, 1921.

Sir Montagu, with D. C. Macarow, general manager, was arrested after the Merchants' Bank crash which followed the downfall of several brokerage firms in which the bank had large interests. Charges against Macarow were dismissed last May.

DR. MANN NOTIFIED OF RECENT ELECTION

Seven prominent members of Protestant Episcopal churches of the Pittsburgh diocese called upon Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, today, formally to notify him of his election as bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese. Dr. Mann reserved his decision, which he is expected to announce within the next few days. He already has refused three bishoprics, and his Boston parishioners are endeavoring to persuade him again to refuse the election.

BIG Y. M. C. A. PARLEY AT ATLANTIC CITY

American Delegates Representing More Than 1,000,000 Members Open Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13 (Special)—For the first time in the history of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America Atlantic City will be the scene of its international convention, which opens on the "Million Dollar Pier" tomorrow and continues to next Sunday. This convention is held every three years and concerns the interests of 2200 associations in the United States and Canada, with a membership of approximately 1,000,000 and the work conducted under their auspices in nearly every country of the world.

At these conventions delegates gather from every State in the Union and provinces of Canada to determine the policies which shall guide the work of the associations during the succeeding three years and to elect and instruct the members of the International Committee. This committee consists of approximately 200 lay and professional men, under whose direction an employed organization carries on expert service for associations at home and abroad and acts for these associations in the conduct of the American Y. M. C. A. service abroad.

The forthcoming convention, which is the forty-first of its kind, is of unusual importance because of the character of the problems which will come before it. Among these is the call from certain sections of the field, and from certain types of associations, for greater liberty in determining who may be included in the voting and office-holding membership of the associations. Other problems involve proposals for changes in the structure and functions of the International and State Committees of the Y. M. C. A., and for a new basis of representation at the international conventions.

The call for the convention issued by Alfred E. Marling of New York, chairman, and Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee, stated that "probably never before have we been called together in council for more varied and more important issues."

The convention will bring to Atlantic City a large and varied group of nationally influential lay and religious leaders apart from the regular delegates. Among them will be: The Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; the Rev. Dr. William F. McDowell, presiding bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York City; Col. John T. Axton, chief of the corps of chaplains of the United States Army; Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Alexander S. Lyman, general counsel of the New York Central Railroad Company; F. Wayland Ayer, Camden, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. J. C. Baker, Urbana, Ill.; Cameron Beck, New York City.

The sessions of the convention will begin at 3 P. M. tomorrow and will continue to 5 P. M. Sunday. In the corridors surrounding the main auditorium in Young's Pier, there will be an exhibit portraying the historical development of the North American Young Men's Christian Association movement. The evening sessions will be preceded by special motion pictures showing the work of the association at home and abroad. The chief musical event of the convention will be singing by the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

MR. MCADOO FAVORS BONUS FOR TARIFF

FULLERTON, Cal., Nov. 13—Payment of adjusted compensation to former soldiers and sailors at the expense of beneficiaries of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was urged in an Armistice Day address here by William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

Assailing those who have fought the soldiers' bonus on the ground that it would be a burden upon the country, Mr. McAdoo declared it was "absolutely hypocritical" to say that the Nation cannot bear this relatively insignificant burden when the great subsidies are granted to private interests at the expense of the people and for purposes which cannot be successfully defended.

Y. M. C. A. DELEGATES LEAVE CITY

Boston delegates who are leaving today for the international convention of Young Men's Christian Association of North America, which opens at Atlantic City, N. J., tomorrow, include Frank J. Spargo, president of Northeastern University, Arthur S. Johnson, president of the local association, and Wilman E. Adams, its general secretary. Lewis A. Crockett will go as a member of the international committee. There will be 12 other delegates.

A National Institution From Coast to Coast

Browning King & Co.

Have Made Boys' Clothing Since Grandfather Was a Boy

If experience counts, Browning, King & Co. should certainly know how to put durability into Boys' Clothing. No other concern in the country, to our knowledge, has made Boys' Clothing for as many years as we have.

No wholesaler's profit is included in the Browning, King retail prices for either Boys' or Men's Clothing.

BOSTON
407 Washington St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fulton St. at DeKalb Ave.
BUFFALO
571 Main St.
CHICAGO
12-14 W. Washington St.
CINCINNATI
4th & Race Sts.
CLEVELAND
419 Euclid Ave.
KANSAS CITY
Grand Ave. & 11th St.
MILWAUKEE
2-12 Grand Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS
Nicoll at Fifth St.

NEW YORK CITY
1205 Broadway at 32nd St.
16 Cooper Square at 6th St.
OMAHA
Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
PHILADELPHIA
1824-6 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH
480-441 Wood St.
PROVIDENCE
Westminster & Eddy Sts.
ST. PAUL
5th & Robert Sts.
ST. LOUIS
Cor. 6th & Locust Sts.
SEATTLE
2nd Ave. & University Sts.

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Richardson's

STONE SPECIALISTS
Makers of Fine Jewelry

Old Jewelry Artistically Remounted in Modern Design

1222 SECOND AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.

Complete line of stones, jewelry and watches.

STEPS ARE TAKEN TO STOP RECOUNT

Petition for an injunction restraining the Boston Board of Election Commissioners from recounting the votes cast for United States Senator at the recent election until he is allowed to be present at the recount has been filed by John A. Nicholls, prohibition candidate for the senatorship, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Mr. Nicholls contends that he was given no notice of the proposed recount, as required by law, and that when he insisted upon his rights to be present at the recount, he was refused admittance by the commissioners. He alleges that he believes there were irregularities in the counting of the votes for senator, and that prevention of his presence at the recount is a grave offense against his statutory and common law rights.

A preliminary injunction preventing any further action in recounting the votes is asked pending a full investigation by the court of the case.

TURKS BOAST OF RUSSIAN SUPPORT IN PEACE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

and terrorism among the local population.

Residents of Constantinople are described as being in a state of alarm while the position of the allied troops is represented as one which soon may become untenable.

An incident which sharply shows the total change in the situation from conditions which have prevailed during the past year is reported by some correspondents whose dispatches say that an English book merchant who became involved in a street squabble was seized by the Turkish police, taken to the Galata police station, and thrashed. The correspondents maintain that the establishment of martial law alone can make Constantinople safe.

Complete agreement among the Allies and a display of unity in the nature of granting full authority to their commanders in Constantinople to co-operate in any emergency would remove anxiety. It is contended, and guarantee stability during the discussions with the Turks at Lausanne. Without such complete co-operation, it is argued, the conference had better not be held.

DELEGATES OFF TO CAPITAL

Several grand officers of the Massachusetts Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, are in Washington today for the seventeenth triennial assembly of the General Chapter which convenes there this week. Eight special cars were required for the accommodation of the New England delegation, which will return on Nov. 22 after a trip including stops at Atlantic City and New York. In the Massachusetts party were Mrs. Vida E. Felton of East Foxboro, Grand Matron of the Massachusetts chapter; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; George A. Mosher, Grand Patron; Philip A. Ferguson, Worth's Grand Sentinel; Guy A. Ham, Past Patron, and Mrs. Ham.

First Mortgage BONDS OF THE NORTHERN BOND AND MORTGAGE CO.

offer a conservative, high-yield investment secured by mortgages on Seattle income and residence property and surrounded with every possible element of protection.

Maturities one year to five years.

Denominations \$50 to \$1,000

Yield 7½%

Write for full particulars of our plan which has back of it the reputation of this old conservative house.

NORTHERN BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY
Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

Correct Apparel for Women

Each Day New Things Arrive for Fall and Winter Wear—and All Are Reasonably Priced.

Second Avenue at Spring Street, Seattle

SUTER'S for DIAMONDS

Fine sterling silverware. Ladies' reliable wrist watches and all reliable lines of men's American and Swiss Watches.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE
L. W. SUTER
JEWELER & SILVERSMITH
1115 SECOND AVE., SEATTLE

RELIABLE Transfer and Storage Co.

Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626-1619 SEATTLE

CUT IN ARMAMENT URGED IN HOLLAND

Leader of Anti-Revolutionists Swings Round to Socialist Point of View

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13—A sensation has been caused throughout Holland by the speech made in the second chamber of the States-General by Mr. Collin, leader of the anti-Revolutionists. Speaking last Thursday upon the question of whether the Dutch Army and Navy should be strong enough to make a sustained stand against a foreign enemy or should only fulfill the requirements of a member of the League of Nations, he plumped for the latter course upon the ground of expense.

This means that Mr. Collin and the important party he leads have, for the first time, discovered themselves from the Conservatives, who favor the militarists, and joined the Socialists and Democrats in demanding a reduction of many millions in the military and naval expenditure of Holland.

Whether they will persist in their new attitude has still to be seen. Should they do so the results may be considerable, since upon the amount spent on armaments depends alike Holland's ability to balance her budget and the extent of support she gives to the League of Nations.

Service in the Netherlands Army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory, the former bearing a small proportion to the latter. The peace strength of the army, including the "Landweers," or reserve forces, is 7961 officers and 262,304 men, and comprises 137,356 rifles, 156 field and

48 heavy guns. There are 154,600 additional trained men, and 254,000 untrained men available for mobilization. The military budget for 1921 was 73,701,050 florins, while a bill has been passed to spend about 34,000,000 florins on coast defenses, including armament.

SASKATCHEWAN TO EXPORT LIQUOR

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 13—Fear of an invasion by American rum-runners caused provincial officials to withhold until today announcement that Saskatchewan on Oct. 13 had applied to the Dominion Government for an order in council closing off export liquor houses.

Knowledge that the source of supply was threatened would have brought bootleggers over the border in such numbers as to hazard the maintenance of law and order, according to the authorities.

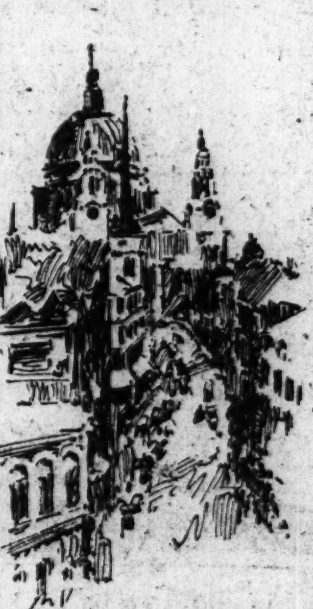
DINNER FOR MAIL CARRIERS

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13 (Special)—In recognition of 25 years of faithful service, 27 letter carriers will be given a banquet and reception Saturday, by their associates at the Worcester post office. Their guests will be Peter J. Walters, New York, national vice-president of the Association of Letter Carriers; Representative Samuel E. Winslow, Representative Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Postmaster Healey, and the state officers of the association.

SNYDER GIRLS AT MT. HOLYOKE

SMITH, HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 13 (Special)—Two students from Snyder have arrived at Mt. Holyoke College. They are Miss Rosa Yeranias, a young Armenian teacher in the American College Institute at Smyrna, and Miss Dora Chousosoglou, a Greek girl who had just completed her course at the Institute. Both girls will study history, English, English literature and French at Mt. Holyoke.

Back to Original Sources



WE go right to the source in selecting haberdashery for Seattle's well-grounded men. To London and Edinburgh for the Woolen Hosiery, the Gloves, the Scarfs and the Sweaters in producing which the British excel—to Paris and Lyons for finest of handkerchiefs, for sheer hosiery, for cravating silks—to Scandinavia even, for the unusual in winter motor robes.

We consider no effort too great to secure what is demanded by a keenly discriminating clientele.

FREDERICK & NELSON
FIFTH AND PINE, SEATTLE

With the Utmost Confidence We Recommend OUR GLOVE SECTION For the New, the Smart and the Dependable

Fraser-Paterson Co.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

REAL ESTATE RENTALS
ESTABLISHED 1899
JOHN DAVIS & CO.
607 SECOND AVE. SEATTLE
INSURANCE MORTGAGE LOANS

THE MELODY SHOP HAROLD WEEKS

A complete line of sheet music, Victor and Columbia Phonographs and Records
Orchestra and Band Instruments
1402 Second Avenue, Seattle Main 2062

RUGGLES STATIONERY CO.

SUCCESSORS TO MONEY STATIONERY CO.
OFFICE SUPPLIES
814 FIRST AVENUE, SEATTLE
Phone Main 0147

DAI STEELE ROSS

MEZZO CONTRALTO
TEACHER OF VOICE
CONCERT AND ORATORIO
405 The McElroy Bldg. SEATTLE

OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO.

ROY J. HUTSON, Mgr.
Clean Coal
IN SEATTLE
MELORE 0325—Phone—MELORE 4000

Good Shoes

Men, Women and Children
HOYT SHOE CO.
1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

GREEK LIBERALS ADVOCATE CHANGE OF ATHENS REGIME

People Look to Eleutherios Venizelos for Their Salvation—
Extremists Call for Republic

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Nov. 13.—The question of bringing about a change of regime in Greece is growing among the Liberals, who represent two sets of ideas, the moderate and the extreme. The moderates do not deem it wise to raise the question at the present moment, as it may create serious complications; the extremists, however, declare that as the Crown has failed to serve the vital interests of the country, it should be denounced and discarded in favor of a republic.

During 100 years of freedom, Greece, they argue, has been unable to acquire a national royal dynasty of its own, because the foreign kings have always been alien to Hellenic sentiments, and have refused to sacrifice their own interests for the benefit of the country. No one can guarantee that the succeeding kings of the same stock will not accumulate upon the heads of the Greek people the misfortunes for which King Constantine is responsible.

Commission of Inquiry
The speedy punishment of those responsible for the catastrophe which has overtaken Greece has not lost its force. The commission of inquiry into Greek affairs which has conscientiously carried out its investigations is strongly supported by public opinion.

The probability of reviving the Balkan League is regarded as a good omen for a fresh lease of life for Greece. The Turks by their folly have already begun to lose ground and the world will soon grasp the undeniable fact that the Turk is a Turk, unchangeable, unappeasable, always prepared to destroy and massacre. The late events in Constantinople and Thrace are sufficient evidence of this. After the persecution of the native Christians, the Turk turns against Europeans. Recent news reports that the French at Smyrna are being molested and expelled, and that all Christians in every part of Turkey are being taken to the coast and deported from the country with the purpose of carrying out the maxim of Turkey for the Turks.

Faith in Venizelos
The recent successful turning of events in favor of Greece is mostly attributed to the untiring efforts of Eleutherios Venizelos. It is not thought to be in vain that the Greek people instinctively cling to him for their salvation. A Greek paper presents him in a recent cartoon as a majestic and commanding figure, attired in a long gown, standing before an immense audience about to address

it, the crowd stretching its arms toward him and crying fervently, "Master!"
The news of the participation of America as an "observer" in the coming peace conference has caused considerable joy among the people here, who regard it as an assurance that the interests of the eastern Christians will be safeguarded.
At a huge mass meeting the population of Mitylene demanded the quick and severe punishment of those who were the authors of the Greek national calamity.

HUNGARIANS TAKE STEPS TO SUPPRESS FASCISTI MOVEMENT

BUDAPEST, Nov. 13.—The Hungarian Government is pursuing actively the measures it has inaugurated for the suppression of the Fascisti movement in this country and has made known its intention of acting with the utmost energy against certain political personages of importance if they, as reported, are concerned in the movement.

The exceptional powers given the Government during the war will expire shortly, but the Government has decided to introduce a bill retaining the right of issuing decrees for purposes which are still considered necessary in this connection.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES ARMISTICE DAY

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—Thanks to the activities of the European Association Armistice Day was extensively celebrated in Calcutta, two minutes' silence being observed, all rail and tram traffic and nearly all the wheeled traffic being stopped. Work was also adjourned in offices and factories and the machinery stopped.

An imposing military service was held at the Cathedral early in the morning, followed by a ceremony at the cenotaph. Poppies were sold in the streets from 9 to 10:30 o'clock, and although there were few sellers owing to shortness of notice, 4500 poppies were quickly collected, the proceeds of which will be devoted to military charities and a proportion to Indian charities, on account of the Indians buying the poppies freely.

SOVIET ISSUES ORDER AGAINST ITALY'S SHIPS

ROME, Nov. 13.—The recent order of the Bolshevik Government, by which Italian ships are not allowed from now on to enter Russian harbors, has caused the greatest impression in Italian maritime circles, especially in Trieste, the steamship Gallia, belonging to the Lloyd-Trieste Company, which has been held up for two days, was released yesterday.

The causes which moved the Soviet Government to issue the order against Italian navigation companies is not known, but apparently ships belonging to non-Italian nationality are still able to enter Russian harbors.

POLITICAL PARTIES MAKING ESTIMATES

Bonar Law Supporters Expect
Majority Over All the Other
Groups in British Elections

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 13.—With only two days still to elapse before the general elections here, all political parties have been making up estimates of the number of seats they respectively hope to carry. Mr. Bonar Law's supporters count upon a majority over all other parties combined, though few anticipate that their expectation of returning 330 strong in a total House of 615 members can be exceeded.

In order that this may materialize at all they must win four out of every five of the election contests in which they engage—a heavy task. The distribution of seats between them and the other two capitalistic parties, which are those of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, now depends chiefly upon about a score of the more doubtful constituencies, the fate of which represents the extent of the swing still probable in any given direction.

The Asquithians have continued to gain ground during the past week and profess to believe in the possibility of carrying the Bonar Lawites. The latter, on the other hand, are not inclined to admit that the Asquithians can do more than get into a bare three figures. Whatever may be the result it leaves only a comparatively small number of capitalistic seats available for the Lloyd Georgeans, though a hostile estimate which gives this party only 55 likely to err heavily on the side of pessimism.

There remains to be considered the position of Labor. This party undoubtedly suffered heavily since the election campaign began from the destructive criticism of its capital levy proposals. Its representation, however, must still be considerable, whether its own estimate of 200 seats or the ministerial one of half this total proves to have the better foundation.

The chief effort to change the situation during the past few days has been upon the part of Bonar Lawites, whose hitherto cautious Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin, committed himself at Newcastle on Sunday definitely to "some relief to the overburdened taxpayer."

Mr. Bonar Law makes his final appeal to his supporters in Glasgow tonight. Mr. Lloyd George has gone north from Wales to speak in Lancashire upon the eve of the elections, while Mr. Asquith and J. R. Clynes are in their respective constituencies, where they intend to wind up the struggle.

JOINT ACTION URGED TO PAY WAR DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

months' period, the conditions in Europe will be infinitely worse. The fundamental problem is that of the settlement of the war debts and reparations. The settlement cannot be handled piecemeal, but must include all the nations, parties to international financial obligations. America as a creditor nation to the amount of \$10,000,000,000, plus accrued interest, must see that its interests are protected in the contract of settlement.

France and Belgium, with their entire program of reconstruction and rehabilitation and the return of exchange to an approximate normal status, upon German reparations payments. They say "Germany must pay."

Germany with its gold and securities of value out of the country, with apparent financial collapse, but with an almost frenzied activity in industrial activity in production, boldly claims that the Treaty of Versailles must be amended that Germany may be free to compete economically and commercially with other countries of the world and claims that "Germany cannot pay anything like the sum demanded, nor at all until she is free to export."

Holland's Interests Coincide
Holland, as a neutral observer, agrees that Germany cannot pay and plainly says that the economic future of Holland is bound up with the fate of Germany. They say, if Germany succeeds, Holland will prosper; if Germany fails, Holland will suffer.

Italy has more nearly balanced her budget and England has balanced its budget. These nations do not maintain that their economic future is dependent upon German reparations. However, both nations have their heavy exterior debts and both expect Germany to pay an adequate amount.

If a settlement is reached, and a settlement must be reached if the peace of the world is to be restored and guaranteed, then two basic considerations must be understood and accepted, viz: 1. America cannot cancel the debts of the nations, but all nations must ultimately pay their obligations, with dignity and honor.

2. The World War is ended, and while hate and anger is still in the hearts of many, the settlements between nations formerly belligerent must be on a basis of mutual respect and consideration. Two words contain the solution of the world's problems in the international settlements in this hour of unhappy and chaotic uncertainty. They are "moratorium" and "amortization." Let no nation ask for its debts to be forgiven, but only for time and patient consideration. The former Allies must pay the United States. Germany must pay reparations obligations, but amendments to the Treaty of Versailles must be agreed upon, giving Germany the opportunity of earning and repaying economically with all nations, and France and Germany must have guarantees of freedom from molestation and military attack.

Force Spells Disaster
If there was adequate reason for a six-months' moratorium there will be greater reason for a longer extension at the expiration of the period. A moratorium of a longer and absolutely definite period must be accepted. If America as a creditor nation attempts to force payments from the nations of Europe, the result would be disastrous and if the former Allies attempt to force the defeated nations beyond the ability to pay, it would be equally disastrous and would inevitably lead to armed conflict.

The nations must agree around the table, to an amortization scheme of settlement. America might generously agree to reduce the interest rate lower than 4½ per cent and permit 1 per cent of the interest agreed upon, to go to amortize the loan of \$10,000,000,000

POLAND CHOOSES ITS NEW SENATE

President to Be Elected by National Assembly—Re-election of Pilsudski Probable

WARSAW, Nov. 13. (By The Associated Press)—Balloting in the Polish elections was completed yesterday, when the new Senate was chosen by the electors. The Diet was elected on Sunday, Nov. 5. The first joint meeting of the two houses is set for Nov. 25, and the election of a President of Poland by the joint body, the National Assembly, will be held the middle of December.

As it has been determined that the President will be chosen by a majority vote of the National Assembly, and not by a two-thirds vote, Marshal Pilsudski, the present head of the State, is considered in political quarters to have an excellent chance of being elected.

The balloting for senators yesterday passed off very quietly. Considerably less interest was displayed than in the elections to the Diet, and the number of voters was considerably less, as those casting ballots for senators must be more than 30 years of age.

Unification of Parties
A striking feature of the elections was the unification of several of the parties. The Jewish Party withdrew all its lists in most of the districts and voted solidly for the candidates of the national minorities group, while there were also withdrawals by the Center Party and some by the Radicals, thus leaving in most cities only two lists, the Nationalists and the Socialists.

Returns from the Senate elections are coming in slowly. Here in Warsaw the balloting resulted in the election of two Nationalists, one Socialist, and one Jewish Senator.

The Polish elections, completed yesterday, indicate that Marshal Pilsudski—the "Silent Joseph" of the Polish Republic—will be returned to power as President. From the beginning it was difficult to see how any other result could have occurred. General Pilsudski's position in Poland is somewhat analogous to that of Benito Mussolini in Italy. Whether or not he holds office, he wields such tremendous power, through his office of marshal in the Polish army and his great popularity among the soldiers that a government without his support could not endure for long.

VIOLENT REACTION GROWING IN TURKEY, SAYS NOURI EFFENDI

(Continued from Page 1)

The capitalizations is but the first step. The temporal power of the Sultan, which formerly has guaranteed the rights of minorities, has been taken from him and assumed by the new Government. This is the second step. The repudiation of all treaties with western powers made by the Sultan will be a further step in this same direction. The friendly attitude which the Kemalists are assuming toward Russia will not be removed, to some extent at least, the menace of a Russian invasion, but will serve to bring together these two great powers who share a common contempt for western nations.

Britain's Position Stronger

That the present crisis in the Near East will strengthen Great Britain's hold upon her Moslem subjects was indicated by Nouri Effendi when he told something of the last stand of the Sultan's supporters against the Nationalists, in which stand they were supported by the British. This support was not sufficient to save the situation will not materially diminish the favorable impression which this fact, when it becomes known, will make upon Muhammadans.

The reign of terror which the Kemalists introduced among the supporters of the Sultan had greatly affected the Sheikh-ul-Islam. His possessions had been wholly swept away in the outbreak and without British aid he probably would have been unable to escape from Constantinople. He asked the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of conversation, whether or not there was any danger that the H. M. S. Egypt might be held up in the Suez canal en route to Egypt. When the correspondent assured him that they were absolutely impotent to cause any disturbance in these waters he seemed greatly relieved. Nouri Effendi will seek refuge among Egyptian Muhammadans until that time when the outbreak against the Kemalists, which he confidently expects, will restore him again to his high office.

EDUCATORS IN '23 GO TO CHARLOTTESVILLE

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13. (Special)—The Association of American Universities at the close of its convention here last Saturday accepted the invitation of the University of Virginia to hold its next meeting at Charlottesville. The University of North Carolina was added to the list of institutions having graduate schools affiliated with this association.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, in an interview, said reports from all parts of the country on graduate work indicate there is no longer any justification for any city or section to regard itself as "the center of learning." The progress everywhere is such that old distinctions are being wiped out, he declared, insisting that there is no foundation now for the idea of a long prevalent, and, of course, justified until more recently, that the west is behind the east in education. As to graduate work now, he pointed out, the west has thousands for the hundreds in the east.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces
A Free Lecture on
Christian Science

By PAUL STARK SEELY, C.S.B., of Portland, Ore.
Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and of the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Portland, Ore.
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston
Monday Evening, Nov. 13,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

POLAND CHOOSES ITS NEW SENATE

President to Be Elected by National Assembly—Re-election of Pilsudski Probable

WARSAW, Nov. 13. (By The Associated Press)—Balloting in the Polish elections was completed yesterday, when the new Senate was chosen by the electors. The Diet was elected on Sunday, Nov. 5. The first joint meeting of the two houses is set for Nov. 25, and the election of a President of Poland by the joint body, the National Assembly, will be held the middle of December.

As it has been determined that the President will be chosen by a majority vote of the National Assembly, and not by a two-thirds vote, Marshal Pilsudski, the present head of the State, is considered in political quarters to have an excellent chance of being elected.

The balloting for senators yesterday passed off very quietly. Considerably less interest was displayed than in the elections to the Diet, and the number of voters was considerably less, as those casting ballots for senators must be more than 30 years of age.

Unification of Parties
A striking feature of the elections was the unification of several of the parties. The Jewish Party withdrew all its lists in most of the districts and voted solidly for the candidates of the national minorities group, while there were also withdrawals by the Center Party and some by the Radicals, thus leaving in most cities only two lists, the Nationalists and the Socialists.

Returns from the Senate elections are coming in slowly. Here in Warsaw the balloting resulted in the election of two Nationalists, one Socialist, and one Jewish Senator.

The Polish elections, completed yesterday, indicate that Marshal Pilsudski—the "Silent Joseph" of the Polish Republic—will be returned to power as President. From the beginning it was difficult to see how any other result could have occurred. General Pilsudski's position in Poland is somewhat analogous to that of Benito Mussolini in Italy. Whether or not he holds office, he wields such tremendous power, through his office of marshal in the Polish army and his great popularity among the soldiers that a government without his support could not endure for long.

TWO MAIN BLOCS

There were 19 political parties in the field when the election for the Diet took place on Nov. 5. The real contest, however, both for the Diet and in the Senate elections consisted in a struggle between a Peasant-Socialist alliance of the Left and the National Christian Union on the right. These two main blocs, in fact, so equally divided the 444 members of the national Diet body that a small Center Party, holding 16 seats have the decisive

INDIAN HOME RULE STRONGLY URGED

Mrs. Besant Urges a Constitution Without Limitations—Report on Civil Disobedience Criticized

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—The report of the Committee on Civil Disobedience has had an extremely bad impression. An editorial in the moderate Journal of Allahabad says that failure is writ large in the recommendations of the report which abounds in self-deception. A prominent Behar extremist declares that the main object being village organization it cannot waste its energies in such useless channels as entering the councils, which is sure to demoralize public life.

The extremist organ, Swarajya speaks of the grave error of political judgment in going back on Mahatma Gandhi's great policy. The extremist Bombay Chronicle speaks of the change of tactics and the violation of rights. The European organ, the Madras Mail, says that the report contains no constructive proposal and that its adoption would wreck the reforms. The Journal, New India, observes that the colossal failure of Non-Cooperation is writ large in the report. The Daily Express of Madras calls the report fatuous, and the Hindu, also of Madras, considers the report a bitter disappointment.

Mrs. Besant addressing meetings at Poona and Ahmedabad busy indorsing the scheme of immediate home rule for India stressed the urgency of India preparing a constitution suitable to its needs, instead of accepting one prepared for it by another nation, however well-intentioned. She pointed out that there was a ten-year limit in the Government of India Act but India had never accepted that limit, and by common consent was fit and ready for home rule.

FIGURES ISSUED OF INDIAN POSTS

Revenue Increasing but Average Still Below Expectations
By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in the course of an interview stated that there is little likelihood of India reverting to half anna or halfpenny postage for letters. After the last increase of postal charges, he added, there had been a sharp drop from 20 to 30 per cent in the volume of postal business but that since July the postal matter increased and additional revenue was coming in at the rate of nearly two lakhs of rupees weekly.

The total average was still not up to expectations because of trade depression and decreased telegrams. This expenditure had greatly increased because of the greater cost of labor and rail and motor services. The average distances covered in India were sixfold those of Great Britain, which had not yet returned to the penny or one anna postage, as India has done.

ITALY TO RATIFY CONFERENCE

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 13.—Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, in the course of the interview by American correspondents, assured them that Parliament would shortly ratify the stipulations of the Washington Conference.

TO AID DISABLED VETERANS

American veterans disabled in the recent war will be aided by the receipt from a bazaar to be held at the home of Miss Eugenia Gardner, 15 West Cedar Street, Boston, on Nov. 23, under the auspices of the Army and Navy Service Committee, Inc. The sale will last from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

KEMALIST TURKS IMPATIENT ABOUT PEACE POSTPONEMENT

Nationalist Foreign Minister Arrives Punctually at
Lausanne, Only to Find Parley Deferred

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Lausanne Conference has been adjourned till Nov. 20, but whether and when and where Lord Curzon and Raymond Poincaré will meet has not yet been decided. British diplomacy is intent on pushing M. Poincaré to the wall. It suspects him. It does not like the curious vagueness with which he treats the problems of the Near East. It believes that before Lausanne is reached, England should know whether France is an ally of England or a friend of Turkey.

M. Poincaré is naturally cautious and undoubtedly many of the falsehoods, exaggerations and unreasonable rumors which have circulated are unjust to him. Never does he care to bind his hands tightly. He does not want them bound either by the Turks or the British before the Lausanne Conference. He wants space for maneuvering. He wants freedom of movement. He entirely opposes the British conception of a rigid accord between the Allies in advance on subjects which after all concern Turkey. Therefore he was against postponement of the conference, which should have opened today, and was against any formal meeting with Lord Curzon.

Change of Intention

Not until yesterday morning was there a dramatic change of intention. Determined to have his way, he actually gave orders for the departure of the French delegation. They were to leave Sunday in order to be at Lausanne on Monday. The conference was to begin on Nov. 13, whatever happened. Tenaciously holding to this point, he was yet prepared to concede that once the conference was opened it might be adjourned for a week.

What finally persuaded him that he must submit to a trivial but unpleasant diplomatic defeat was the fact that neither Italy nor England would send delegates so quickly to Lausanne and M. Poincaré realized the foolishness of the French delegates going alone. His orders were only countermanded at the last minute. Reluctantly he consented to a week's delay. He protests that any grave consequences of this postponement must be attributed, not to him, but to the British.

Undoubtedly there is danger in leaving Ismet Pasha, who arrived punctually at Lausanne, all alone. The Turks have seen the conference postponed so often since March that they may well doubt the good faith of the Allies, and as they have a large army impatiently pawing at the very gates of the capital, this procrastination in peace making, is clearly inadvisable. Only just before the conference was due to open did the British suddenly pose the condition of a

preliminary allied understanding.

Obviously these understandings should have been reached long ago and one does not, in well-conducted foreign offices, begin to prepare for a conference on its very eve.

But where is the well-conducted foreign office today? Both France and England have heaped up faults in their treatment of this question, on the issue of which peace and war may yet depend. Brutal, fanatical and defiant as the Turks are we are compelled, as men of good faith, to keep our promises, however foolish some of those promises may be, and unfortunately perpetual postponements make the Turks believe that we are simply seeking to find a way out of our promises.

Ismet Pasha, on reaching Lausanne and finding himself alone, strongly protested and brought out Turkish suspicions of western diplomacy. The discourtesy to Ismet is flagrant and the Allies cannot afford to lay themselves open to criticism. It is undeniable that the Turkish delegation should come on an invitation to find nobody at the rendezvous. M. Poincaré practically invited Ismet to come but it is doubtful whether Ismet will accept. M. Poincaré's idea is, of course, not to reach decisions, but merely to have a friendly talk.

Entente Again Menaced

But now another and perhaps worse clash of two amours propres is to be noted. M. Poincaré agrees that there shall be a conversation with Lord Curzon and suggests that Lord Curzon should look him up in Paris, on the way to Lausanne this week-end. He even promises to go down to Lausanne in the train with him and stay a day or two in Lausanne.

To this the British Foreign Office replies: "It is not a conversation, but an accord that we want. We must have complete assurances before we undertake to go to Lausanne. Only when we are sure of your attitude will we regard the Lausanne Conference as fixed."

"As for Lord Curzon coming to Paris he has already been in Paris twice and it is your turn to come to London. Lord Curzon cannot leave England till after the elections. You must see us in London on Tuesday and if we are satisfied with your attitude then we will go to Lausanne." This is not, of course, the language of diplomacy, but it well represents the spirit of the communications of the Foreign Office. Once more the Entente is menaced with rupture, once more there is danger of a new war, once more the Lausanne Conference becomes doubtful. So much more does the Entente mean to France than to England, that in view of the increasing firmness of Lord Curzon, M. Poincaré is likely not without resistance to submit to all demands.

Paderewski—Hofmann—Lhevinne

Imagine these three masters of the piano—playing in your home, entertaining your friends whenever you wish.



The Bush & Lane Reproducing Piano

—brings the greatest masters right into your home—to play the world's finest music. Reproducing without personal manipulation the exact performance of the artist. The placement of notes, the tempo, the phrasing and the dynamics of the pianist.

A faithful interpretation as soulful and full of expression as if the artist were rendering the selection himself.

That is just what is accomplished by the Bush & Lane Reproducing Piano.

You can hear Grieg's interpretation of his own composition, "The Butterfly"; Paderewski playing Chopin's "Etude in E Major," or one hundred and fifty-six other internationally famed artists render selections by composers such as Chopin, Schubert and Beethoven.

An untold wealth of music is yours to enjoy in your home with The Bush & Lane Reproducing Piano. A magnificent instrument of rare tone quality, combined with the Wette Mignon (Licensed) reproducing action—the ultimate of musical achievement.

Everyone is extended a cordial invitation to come and hear this wonderful instrument, either upright or grand.

Bush & Lane Piano Co.
1519, Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Bush and Lane Building, Broadway and Alder Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON

ZONING ORDINANCE IN NEWTON VETOED

Mayor Sends Measure Back on Ground It Is Drastic and Unconstitutional

Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, Mass., has vetoed another proposed municipal zoning ordinance, and his message, branding the measure as too drastic and as unconstitutional, will be read at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen tonight. The ordinance was passed by the board on Nov. 6 after a hard-fought contest which ended in a vote of 12 to 7 in favor of the law.

The ordinance would have restricted the construction of buildings in various parts of the city, making districts of dwellings, of commerce, and of industry. It was similar to one passed some months ago and also vetoed by Mayor Childs.

Both those who champion and those who oppose zoning in Newton have decided opinions as to the merit or demerit of the measure. Proponents assert it is the only method by which Newton can remain a city of homes, while antagonists declare with equal vigor that it is class legislation, un-American and unconstitutional. Discussions of zoning laws have frequently lasted into the small hours of the morning at the aldermen's meetings.

Fear that apartment buildings from the neighboring town of Brighton may encroach upon Newton is one of the causes of agitation in connection with the zoning laws almost constantly being urged upon the aldermen. Some of the warmest arguments in the debates have centered upon the proposal that "single residence districts" be established, within the confines of which nothing but single family dwellings could be erected.

Other districts would permit the construction of two-family houses, which have proved popular and economical to many families living near Boston because of the fact that a single heating plant replaces two under the single-residence plan. At one meeting it was argued that these two districts should be combined in one, while several of the city fathers remonstrated that such a course would tend to cause property values to deteriorate.

Arguments against the zoning idea are that it is discriminatory, granting to those of means an exclusive neighborhood of homes in which the man

of lesser wealth may not build. This is combatted by the theory that property values should be protected, and that if it were made impossible for cheaper buildings to be erected in certain districts the constant change seen in some neighborhoods where tenements and stores encroach upon residential streets would be avoided.

The whole plan is calculated to maintain Newton as one of the most desirable residence districts about Boston, and prevent its present citizens being driven out by the encroachment of commercialism and industry.

GIRLS TO DEBATE COAL MINES ISSUE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 13 (Special).—Debating teams of Smith and Williams will discuss the question, "Resolved, that the Federal Government should own and operate all coal mines of the United States," at the first joint debate of the two colleges to be held Nov. 16. The Smith affirmative team will go to Williams-town while their affirmative team will come to Northampton.

This is to be the second time that Smith has debated with a men's college, although for many years Smith has been interested in debating and has belonged to the six-sided Intercollegiate Debating League consisting of Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Barnard, Vassar, Radcliffe, and Smith. In the debate with Dartmouth last year, Smith won with its negative team at Hanover, but lost to Dartmouth's negative here. The outcome of this second debate will be eagerly awaited especially, as President Neilson said in chapel, since everyone "will be glad to have this question settled."

ALLIED REPARATION VIEWS AT VARIANCE

PARIS, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Reparation Commission, with each member presenting a separate report on their two weeks' investigation in Berlin, met today in the first of a series of unofficial conferences at which an attempt will be made to frame unanimous recommendations. Both Roland W. Boyden and Col. James A. Logan, Jr., attended as the unofficial American representatives.

There are known to be wide differences between the French and British views and it is not expected in allied circles that an agreement will be reached quickly, as at each of the frequent reparations "crises" unanimity has been increasingly difficult to obtain.

ARGENTINA CALLED GOOD TRADE FIELD

United States Commerce Commissioner Says Conditions in Republic Are Improving

Increasing purchasing power due to improved economic conditions, steady exchange and a government friendly to American interests, make Argentina actually and potentially an excellent field for products of the United States, according to George S. Brady, Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, who has been assigned to commercial investigation in the River Plate countries during the past three years.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the New England District Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Brady said that the last year conditions have been improving steadily. Stocks on hand, which accumulated during slack time, have been liquidated to a point where, generally speaking, stocks are below normal. At present there is a period of waiting so far as European goods are concerned until a greater degree of security can be attained.

The outstanding development in Argentina affecting commercial conditions, Mr. Brady said, is in the petroleum production. The Government has been working the petroleum fields up to an output of 2,000,000 barrels, and 18 private companies, most of them foreign and two American, are producing in large quantities. The effect of this, the Trade Commissioner explained, will be to relieve Argentina of the necessity of purchasing so largely in foreign coal and petroleum products and permit this purchasing power to be diverted into other channels.

Asked concerning the extent and effect of German commercial activities in Argentina, Mr. Brady said that the United States is having no difficulty in meeting what German competition there is. While the Germans are generally able to quote lower in prices, the American manufacturer has the distinct advantage in quality and delivery. For example, he declared, the producer of cutlery in the United States can better the German product in quality and in many lines, such as supplies for public works and the petroleum fields, can make sales on ability to deliver.

Manufactured goods are chiefly in demand, Mr. Brady said, and the Argentinian is constantly on the watch for something new. In woolen textiles there is keen competition with England, which virtually controls the retail trade, but in cotton textiles there is a large demand for the United States product.

The tanning industry and shoe manufacture in Argentina have been developed extensively, Mr. Brady continued, and the only shoe market is for highest grade footwear. Considerable purchases are being made of automobiles, the large majority of them being American made. In this market, Mr. Brady said, the American manufacturer gained a firm foothold during the war, gave excellent service and promises to hold his pre-eminence.

Speaking generally, Mr. Brady said that exchange is now ready and has

engendered more confidence in commercial conditions and resulted in buying. The American colony in Buenos Aires regards the new Government, which came in on Oct. 22, as auguring better commercial relations with the United States. The new executives, Mr. Brady said, are very favorable to the United States.

ANTI-TOXIN IS FATAL TO DENVER WOMAN

Patient Might Have Passed On From Fright or Nervousness, Doctors Declare

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13 (Special).—Administration of anti-toxin to Mrs. Clara M. Kleinsmith of No. 1061 Klamath Street, who had been reported by a visiting nurse to have been "exposed" to diphtheria, resulted fatally for the patient within 10 minutes after the serum was injected.

Mrs. Kleinsmith, who had not been ill, received the alleged specific from Miss Lottie Joan Harold, a registered nurse connected with the city health department. Miss Harold previously had examined three or four children living at the address and declared them to be so-called "carriers" of the disease. She quarantined the house.

The anti-toxin was administered by Miss Harold, it is said, without previous examination by a physician. Doctors say the fatality was due to the patient being "possessed of extraordinary susceptibility to the horse serum from which the anti-toxin was made. They claim there is no way to determine whether a dose of anti-toxin will be fatal to a person unless such an examination is made. They say, however, that it is not customary to make such examinations because "fatalities from the administration of anti-toxin are rare." Death might have been caused by "fright or nervousness," it was said.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Thomas Hunter, and his deputy, George Bostwick, and the coroner's jury, called to conduct an inquiry into the passing of Mrs. Kleinsmith, was unable to fix responsibility, but simply found that her demise had followed an administration of anti-toxin serum for diphtheria, given by Miss Harold.

Among the witnesses examined by Coroner Hunter, Deputy Coroner Bostwick, Fred Sanborn, deputy district attorney, and A. L. Bekke, assistant attorney, were Dr. William C. Mitchell, city bacteriologist, who gave an extensive history of making and administering anti-toxin serum; Dr. E. R. Musgrave, who performed an autopsy; Charles E. Pate, city quarantine officer; Mrs. Ida Zorbel, mother of Mrs. Kleinsmith, and Miss Harold.

The nurse testified that during her three years' service with the city health department she had administered anti-toxin to hundreds of persons and had never before had a fatality. Dr. William P. Sharpley, manager of the city health department, signed the certificate, giving "anaphylaxis" as the cause of death. Persons living at the home of Mrs. Kleinsmith, where her mother conducted a day nursery, say the anti-toxin was given, although Mrs. Kleinsmith did not want to take it, but submitted under protest.

The serum was given to four others in the house, it was stated, including a child only two weeks old.

NEW REVENUE LAW NOT CONTEMPLATED

Government Expects to Cut Deficit by Pruning Expenses and Collecting Old Taxes


Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—No new revenue legislation is being contemplated by members of the House Ways and Means Committee nor Treasury officials, notwithstanding persistent rumors in financial circles to the contrary. It was stated authoritatively at the Treasury that no consideration is being given to any new tax levies. A deficit of approximately \$700,000,000 in the Treasury balance sheet for the current fiscal year is contemplated, but this should be noticeably reduced by the drive against delinquent taxpayers, settlement of tax claims, war fraud recoveries and pruning of governmental expenditures.

Unless this program of retrenchment and tax collecting nets an appreciable amount it is thought likely there will be new taxes, but it is too soon to make any guesses on that, it was said. A small deficit could be met by governmental financing.

Talk of new taxes is believed to have been started by the controversy between James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, over taxing undistributed surpluses of companies. Agitation for such taxation began with the announcement of stock dividends by many corporations. The Supreme Court has held that stock dividends are not taxable, since they are not a distribution of assets.

Both Republican and Democratic



Abalone
San Francisco's
distinctive sea food
served at
The States
Restaurant
Market at Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices
Splendid Music

The White House
Lay Away Toys
Select Christmas Toys now. They will not be charged till day of delivery.

RUB-A-DUB-DUB! RUB-A-DUB-DUB! A mechanical drum played by pulling strings or with sticks. Pipe sheepskin heads.....	\$1.50
THEIRISH A. I. L. coaster for sturdy outdoor boys and girls. Disc wheels.....	\$11.00
A DUCK on wheels will keep wee tots out of mischief. It waddles just like a real one and says "Quack-quack".....	\$1.75

Toys, Fourth Floor.

Raphael Wall & Co. Inc.
At Sutter, Grant and Post, San Francisco

Over 50 Vans
in California for Local and Long Distance
Moving
BEKINS
Because of our facilities and our advantageous locations we are perhaps better equipped to move household and office furniture than any moving concern in California.
We also act as freight forwarders and distributors of household furniture and automobile shipments to and from Eastern and Pacific Coast points. Inquire about our reduced rates on cross-continent consolidated carloads.

BEKINS
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE
13th and Mission Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO
22nd and San Pablo Sts.
OAKLAND
Storage depositories with a complete packing, moving, and shipping service, also at LOS ANGELES and PHOENIX. Affiliations in all principal cities of the United States.

members of the Ways and Means Committee said there was no need for a new revenue bill; that the present law has been in effect only one year. It is likely, however, that the Administration will sponsor legislation to make taxable state and municipal securities now tax exempt. Both President Harding and Secretary Mellon are known to favor taxing these securities. There is now pending in Congress a resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for such taxation. Mr. Mellon will recommend enactment of such legislation in his annual report soon to come, it was said officially.

TRAINING LIMIT EXPIRES DEC. 10

American veterans of the recent war who are entitled to vocational training from the United States Government must apply for such training before Dec. 10. Dr. Arthur E. Brides, director of the United States Veterans' Bureau for New England, has announced. This ruling is under the provisions of the National Rehabilitation Act.

J. Magnin & Co.
Grant Ave. at Geary
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone Douglas 2100

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now—
in this store of Ideal Gifts
—Assortments are at their newest and best—there's always pleasure in choosing from first showings.
—Selections may be made more leisurely and comfortably now, avoiding the crowds of the later days.
—Our Gift Boxes are ready. Every purchase is wrapped and packed with an exquisite care that gives additional charm to the offering.

J. Magnin & Co. Branch Shops are located in leading hotels of Southern California. In Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Santa Barbara, the Arlington; in Del Monte, Hotel Del Monte; in Coronado, Hotel del Coronado.

Cantilever Shoe
For Foot Comfort
Call and try on a pair of Cantilevers—learn what foot comfort really is.
EXPERT FITTING ALWAYS
Cantilever Shoe Stores, Inc.
Rooms 250-252 Phelan Bldg., Arcade Floor
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Booklet.

EXCLUSIVE women's garments carefully selected, moderately priced.
SUITS, DRESSES, COATS AND BLOUSES
The Paragon
Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

We Have One Rule
It underlies all our policies. It figures in every transaction. It is for the best interests of depositor, borrower, community and bank. It makes our loanable funds available for short periods only. It insures their use in some but legitimate enterprises. That one rule is "Safety First."

Humboldt Savings Bank
Founded 1893
723 Market Street near Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Savings—Courtship—Trust—Safe Deposit Vaults
"Your ambition—your bank account."
Our ambition—your account.

Gifts of Leather
LEATHER GOODS, Suitcases, Traveling Bags, Vanity Cases and the famous Hartmann "Wardrobe Trunk". Articles such as these will make practical Christmas Gifts.

Oppenheimer the Trunk Man
723 Market St., Just Above Grant Ave., SAN FRANCISCO
Exclusive Agency Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk

Diamonds
of first quality and other jewelry on liberal terms of payment. No interest or extra. Same price cash or credit. Six to twelve months pay. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. Any articles sent to your home for free inspection. No money needed. No obligation. Send for Booklet.

GENSLER-LEE
"The Credit Jewelers"
518 Market Street, San Francisco

Hallawell Seed Company
258 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
OUR HOLLAND BULBS HAVE ARRIVED
Ask for our Fall Catalog containing a list of all spring flowering bulbs and flowers, seeds for fall planting.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

WOMEN TEACHERS SEEK EQUAL RIGHTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Women teachers have launched their movement for equal rights in Chicago schools by organizing a Chicago woman's council with a program demanding that the school board abolish discriminatory rules. The new council is to affiliate with the National Woman's Party.

Miss Genevieve Melody, principal of the Park Manor grammar school, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the school board will be asked: to rescind a recent ruling exempting men high school teachers from the merit system; to elect a woman to the cabinet of superintendents of schools, which now has five male members; to give women privilege of appointment as high school principals; to provide broader technical training for women so they may receive equal opportunity with men in selection of trades and professions.

Marks Bros.
831 Market Street - San Francisco, Calif.

Three Floors
Devoted Exclusively to the Apparel Needs of the Discriminating Miss and Matron—
Prices are Extremely Moderate

San Francisco Real Estate
When you wish to buy or sell San Francisco real estate, you will find our organization splendidly equipped to assist you.

Allen & Company
REALTORS
168 Sutter Street
SAN FRANCISCO
Owners of Sea Cliff—"One of America's most beautiful residence districts."

Miriam F. Morris
APPAREL SHOPPE
233 Grant Ave.
above Joseph's
Phone Sutter 4005
SAN FRANCISCO

Dresses Gowns Wraps
Sizes 16 to 46
at very modest prices—garments of style, distinction and quality that will especially appeal to the woman who wears the larger sizes, as well as the young miss.

Willard's
139-153 GEARY ST.
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
Style and Quality Without Extravagance
SAN FRANCISCO

BROGDEN BECKER
STORAGE CO.
Furniture and Household Goods Moved, Packed and Stored
Phone Franklin 203, 1467 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO

United States Constitution Called "Incorrigible Wisdom"

Dr. W. L. Sullivan Takes Exceptions to Criticisms Made by H. G. Wells in His History

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 13.—Insisting that the Constitution of the United States is "a document of absolutely incorrigible wisdom," and in the same sentence denouncing H. G. Wells for referring to it as "frightfully antiquated and for calling George Washington 'conspicuously indolent,'" Dr. William Laurence Sullivan of New York spoke last night of "Our Country, Its Vocation and Its Dangers," at an Armistice Sunday meeting in the First Parish Unitarian Church.

"When the fathers of this republic began to frame a constitution," he said, "they had a problem which the founders of every state have had, namely, they were to set up an authority but they had also to guarantee to the individual these very rights which are the foundation of the state. They had in one word, the problem of authority and liberty, to keep both together without sacrifice of either."

"The constitution of the United States is a document of absolutely incorrigible wisdom. One or two words show that a little clearer, and I will delay upon it for the space of one or two minutes because H. G. Wells has been writing history, which a lot of people have read and are reading. In the course of that history this versatile gentleman declares that the history of the United States ought really to be written as a comedy. The constitution, these are his words, 'is beyond doubt Neolithic, which means frantically antiquated. Mr. Wells has a habit of throwing out vast, glowing declamations without making good in logic."

"You have perhaps inferred that as a historian I do not admire Mr. Wells. You are quite correct. After saying that the constitution ought to be written as a comedy, he gives a word to George Washington. Washington, says Mr. Wells, 'was conspicuously indolent.' Nothing more."

"The security of our country is a striking instance of the difference between wise political institutions, and foolish ones, an instance which you might think Mr. Wells would have observed, but he does not observe it. A most glorious introduction to freedom was the putting together in adjustment both strong authority and a good deal of individual liberty. That is the meaning of America thus far."

The Steinway Duo-Art
When may we play for you the world's greatest compositions, as rendered by the world's finest artists, on this marvelous reproducing piano?
Sherman, Clay & Co.
Northern California—Oregon—Washington

Our Style Counselor and Shopping Assistant—
is constantly at the service of those patrons who appreciate the wisdom and economy of expert advice in the selection of their apparel. Miss Lillian Wurkheim, of our Personal Service Bureau, will gladly shop with you or for you.
Write or phone her at our
PERSONAL SERVICE BUREAU
Mezzanine Floor.
Livingston Bros.
1540 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

A. FALVY
Antiques
578-580 Sutter Street, San Francisco

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS
We specialize in landscape development on Country Estates, Public Parks and School Grounds.
814-16 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 442
Nurelles, San Mateo. Phone San Mateo 1002

Uniformity
Uniformity of service has been a prominent factor in building up our business. It has been our constant endeavor to buy the best of everything the market affords in the way of foodstuffs. It is our policy to prepare these foods in such a manner as to give the greatest universal satisfaction. You will enjoy eating in these dining places "where quality never varies."

Boos Bros
CAFETERIAS
725 Market St. 1059 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Also Cafeterias at Catalina and Los Angeles

An Advertising Printing and Lithograph Service
is offered by an Institution reputed for more than Thirty Years as the largest Bank Lithographers on the Pacific Coast.
Men experienced in Merchandising are ready to SERVE YOU.

THE UNION LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
San Francisco Los Angeles
BRANCHES: Oakland Fresno Sacramento Honolulu

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES
Los Angeles San Francisco Oakland
95% of the money invested in the Leighton Co-operative Industries is advanced by the workers and they receive 95% of the profit.
More than a thousand workers—Over \$1,330,000 invested. In patronizing these Industries you are supporting an institution of genuine community value.
Some of the San Francisco Units:
MARKET—227-231 Market St.—Phone Douglas 7200
CAFETERIA—900 Market St.—Cor Powell and Kddy Sts.
LAUNDRY—1925 Bryant St.—Phone Market 3551 (All kinds of family work)
TAILORS—45-47 Stockton St.
PRESS—351 Howard St.—Phone Douglas 5380 (General Printers, Specializing in Booklet, Catalog and Periodical Work)
Leighton Co-operative Industries
General Offices: 728 Flood Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TRIFLES ARE USED TO GOAD GERMANY

Allies Made to Appear in Worst Possible Light by the Soviet Emissaries in Berlin

This is the second of two articles showing the ramifications of Bolshevik propaganda against the Allies now being engendered in Germany. To an unbiased observer, the efforts of the Soviet to line up Russia, Germany, and Turkey in an economic and military rapprochement are fraught with grave possibilities, and it is upon these that the writer has dwelt in his graphic portrayal of Bolshevik intrigue in the German capital.

By A. H. WILLIAMS

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Things which to the average American would seem trifling and dismissed without a second thought about them are used to impress Germany, many of whom see things quite differently than these same things would appear to the American, the Englishman or the Frenchman. Things which would appear small in the United States are made to appear big in Germany and the countries to the east of Germany. By adroit propaganda, given out at the exact moment when it will be most effective, whether it be the text of the Soviet reply to the Washington Administration regarding an American commission of trade inquiry in Russia, reports concerning the Greco-Turkish hostilities or the Mudania conference, or any one of the multitudinous things arising in the muddled affairs of Germany and the Near East, Russia is directly responsible for much of the bad feeling which exists among more than one class of the people of this part of the world against the United States and Americans, Great Britain and Britons and France and the French.

Russia has held up the Treaty of Versailles before the eyes of the German Nation, just as she has held up the Turkish treaty before the eyes of the followers of Mustafa Kemal and all the Moslem world. She has shown the Germans how a handful of men under Kemal could hold out against the Great Entente and in the end win victory. And what is more to the point, she is referring to Mustafa Kemal Pasha as her own ward, her protégé, whom she had aided from the very start and who would have been out of the fighting long ago had it not been for this very present and material Russian help.

Making a Parade of Advantages

Meanwhile she is endeavoring to show the Germans—to impress it upon them with all the force of carefully conceived argument—the manifold advantages which would accrue to Germany if she had such aid as the Turks of Ankara possess, meanwhile leaving the Germans to decide in their own good time.

This is not done roughly. Moscow is too shrewd to do things of this sort roughly. She is a master of the art of propaganda, always graduating the dose according to the thought of the patient. She has wisely refrained from stampeding the Germans. She has gone about her work here with consummate skill, giving a little here, a little there, but always leaving great room for one to read between the lines. And having given out the thoughts she wants to take root in the German soil, she waits patiently, nurturing her planting with an infinite patience worthy of a better cause, waiting for it to "sink in," confident that in the slow, methodical way peculiar to Germany there will be reached here finally a conclusion favorable to the Bolshevik scheme of things.

The interest which Germany is taking in the Mudania conference is but one of the indications of the correctness of this statement. If the Turks obtain advantages there, as the vernacular newspapers in Berlin indicate they will, the most will be made of it by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda throughout Germany and the Moslem world to the east of here. It will but serve to further the Moscow plot.

Anyone who travels east of the Rhine in these days and who is in a position to observe even a little of what is going on in the foreign affairs of these countries will see evidence of this Moscow scheme wherever he goes. There have been some, but they saw it only from a distance, who gave the Germans a greater part in it than they really have. Indeed, it has been asserted by some that Germany was furnishing the brains in connection with this conspiracy against world peace. They flattered the German governing class. Indeed, speaking quite frankly—perhaps some persons will say brutally—Germany has no one in power today who is capable of evolving such a scheme. Such German plotting as that which originated in trusting Bolshevism upon Russia and the great Russian débacle in the Caucasus belong to another age—in point of actual reckoning only a few years ago, but in the thought of the people now to the age which belongs to Imperial Rome. It may be doubted whether there has been a man in the Government in Wilhelmstrasse since the time of the "Iron Chancellor" who looked so far ahead as have the Russians who are back of the plot. The history of Germany since 1914 is full of direct proof that the German Nation has, since Bismarck, been without a man of great vision in Wilhelmstrasse. All of them have been lacking in good foresight, howbeit good may have been their "hind-sights." Certainly Germany has had in Wilhelmstrasse since November, 1918, no man of a capacity to evolve such a plot for world revolution as is now being directed from Moscow.

Success to Depend Upon Allies

The extent of the Russian success in aligning the East to oppose the West and in bringing Germany into this alliance will depend wholly on the action of the Allies in the face of it. America, England and France have a rare opportunity to foil this plot in so far as Germany is concerned. It must be said, however, that already France's Turkish policy has aided greatly the Russian scheme.

Everything the Qual d'Orsay has done to get from Downing Street favorable terms and concessions for Kemal has served as an aid to Moscow, since Kemal's successes are greater gains for the men who are back of the Moscow scheme than they are for the Turks. One need only look at a big map of Asia and to know a little of the present state of German thought with regard to the United States, Great Britain and France to know what a real Kemalist victory in a treaty conference with the Allies would mean here and throughout the Muhammadan world; how it would strengthen Moscow's revolutionary policy that is now being preached to 250,000,000 Muhammadans and how it would cause many in Germany and more in the East to regard Russia as the great champion of the downtrodden and heavily laden of the earth. Hopes of old alliances would mount high; visions of the old Berlin-Bagdad dream would reappear like a mirage, or a phantom of the rainbow across Niagara, but these things would go far toward a complete winning over of Germany to a closer relationship with the Soviet. Turkey could be made the connecting link between Russia and Germany and the whole of Asia to Vladivostok, the Yellow Sea and the Indian Ocean—with Moscow dominating the whole of them.

Much Might Come of It

And, lastly, what might not come out of the Turk and the Bulgarian rubbing shoulders? How easy it would be for the Bolsheviks, the Turk and the Bulgarian to strike at Rumania the blow, to deliver which fists have been long ready to strike. Such a blow once struck, the fires of war would at once be rekindled in the Balkans, with results—in the face of the Moscow plot—no man could, at the start of it, foresee.

Thus it will be seen that the Moscow scheme is a big one. It is not one which may be brought into effect in a month or in a season. It is to be the work of years. Meanwhile, with Germany militarily impotent, the Allies are taxing her about 10,000,000 francs a day to insure that the German Army, which is disbanded, disarmed, and the German Navy, which has gone to Davy Jones' locker, shall not attack France or Belgium; that Germany shall pay a reparation which she cannot pay and would not pay if she could. According to an official statement by the Reparation Commission a few days ago, the cost of this army of occupation to April 30, 1921, amounted to 2,132,000,000 gold marks for the Allies and 1,010,000,000 gold marks for the United States. The cost of the upkeep of these forces amounts to almost as much as the total indemnity exacted by Germany from France under the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871.

Circumstances Matter Little

Of course, the circumstances in 1918 and at the time of the making of the Versailles Treaty were quite different from those at the end of the Franco-Prussian War; but it is submitted that these 3,142,000,000 gold marks would have gone quite a ways toward paying the claims of the Allies against Germany, and that the Allies would have been none the worse off for having had no great armed forces on the Rhine to provoke German resentment and hatred, upon which Moscow could play.

Be it known that Moscow has played upon this, and in playing so she has struck a responsive chord in German hearts. She has not let Germany forget that these forces are on the Rhine and that some of these forces are French Colonials. She has not let Germany forget, either, that there is around her, on the east, a ring of steel; but a ring of steel which has no power to ward off such blows as Russia has dealt with the mailed fist of Kemal against the Turkish treaty; no power to extinguish the flames which leaped and curled about Christian homes in Smyrna; no power to snatch from Moslem hands the sword of Islam as it was thrust into the breasts of Christian women and little children.

Thus Germany may well reason that Moscow is a power as great, as potent, as any allied nation—as all the allied nations put together, or held together only by a name in which there is nothing more than a name; a power of which it were well to take cognizance.

BELLAMY STORER PASSES AWAY

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—Bellamy Storer passed away in Paris, France, last night, according to a cablegram received in Cincinnati today. Mr. Storer was American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary in 1902-6 and before that had been Minister to Belgium and Spain. He represented the First Ohio District in the Fifty-Second and Fifty-Third congresses.

BONUS FOR RAIL DESK MEN

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 13.—Evidencing the appreciation of the company to employees who left their desks and did manual labor during the shipmen's strike, I. B. Tiger, president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company, has mailed bonus checks to such employees.

Little Beginnings of the United States Shoe Industry. Upper Left—Tapley Shoe Shop at Salem, Which Is Being Preserved by the Essex Institute. Upper Right—Charles H. Haskell, Last Workman in Old Swampscott Shop. Lower—Old Cordwainer's Shop in Swampscott, Lately Demolished

United States Shoe Industry Beginnings Are Traced to Lynn

Little Shops in Which Shoes for Early Settlers Were Made Still in Existence

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Although a great deal of the shoe manufacturing industry now is located in the middle west, it was not long ago when New England made practically all the shoes manufactured in the United States, and Lynn stood far and away at the head of the list in the manufacture of women's shoes. Just as Brockton and South Shore towns represented the American men's shoe industry, Lynn and north shoe towns typified the women's shoe industry of the country. And it was in this city by the sea that the American shoe industry really was born nearly 300 years ago.

It was in 1629 that this country's first tannery was built in what is now Lynn by Francis Ingalls. Its location was on Humphreys' Brook, where there was an abundance of running water and, near by, great oak forests. Here it was customary for the Indians to come and trade their skins for beads and wampum. Ingalls' tannery, while rude as to both construction and operation, was the seed from which sprang the greatest shoe and leather center in the world.

Humble Beginning

The big shoe industry of Lynn had a most humble beginning in the year 1638, when Philip Kertland, a native of Buckinghamshire, who settled there in 1635, began to make shoes in a rough annex to his habitation, situated on the north side of what is now known as Boston Street. At times, when business was dull, Kertland is said to have engaged in farming, fishing, and other useful occupations. At other times he was so busy in shoemaking that he required additional help. He constantly endeavored to advance the art of shoemaking, and taught his craft to so many others that, within a few years, Lynn was supplying the shoe trade of Boston and fast becoming the cradle of the industry.

It is said that in the early days of Lynn's shoemaking, women's shoes were made of neat's leather or woolen cloth, with the exception of wedding shoes, so termed, which were made of white silk and carefully preserved as too delicate for ordinary wear. About 1670 shoes began to be cut with broad straps for buckles, which were worn by women as well as men. In 1727 square-toed shoes and buckles for women went out of fashion, although buckles continued to be worn by men until after the Revolution. The sole leather at this time was all worked with the flesh side out.

In 1750 John Adams Dagyr, a

Welshman, came to Lynn from Essex, Eng., where he was famous as a shoemaker. He was able to produce shoes that equaled those made in England, and from this time on the craft continued to flourish until it became the principal business of Massachusetts. During this period, fathers, sons, journeymen, and apprentices worked together in many small shops one story in height, 12 feet square, with a fireplace in one corner and a cutting board in another. Several of these shops are still in existence, and are scattered all about the shoemaking district of the State.

The finer quality of shoes, were now made with white and russet rands stitched very fine with white wax thread. They were made with very sharp toes, and had wooden heels, covered with leather, from one-half to two inches in height, called crosscut, common, court, and Wurttemberg heels. About the year 1800, however, wooden heels were discontinued, and leather heels were adopted in their place.

Tanner Is Imported

In 1800 Ebenezer Breed induced to come to Lynn from Blackfriars' Bridge, London, one William Ross, a tanner, who erected a tannery on the south side of a small brook that flowed across the Lynn Common, and began the manufacture of morocco, which was in great demand for upper leather in shoes. In 1810 the making of boots and shoes for sale was growing into an important industry all over the State of Massachusetts.

At this time old-time shoemakers who held seats in the little "12-foot-ers" were known as "cordwainers" or journeymen, usually abbreviated to "journs." The name cordwainer grew out of the use of morocco leather which in Spain was known as Cordovan. A "jour" was a skilled workman or journeyman who had served his apprenticeship as a shop boy usually from 6 to 10 years. A "jour" would usually make a case of shoes

JULIUS R. BLACK
ACCOUNTANT
Investigations, audits and appraisals of engineering, industrial or mercantile enterprises made in person in any part of the American or Foreign Field.
Cable Address "Black," Codes, Western Union, Liebert ABC, 5th, Concord Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

in a week, receiving from \$4 to \$6 for his labor. He began his day's work at sunrise and worked until late in the evening. It is said that in those days the "cordwainers" shoes were simply sorted to get the pairs somewhere near to size, there being no rights and lefts, and then were packed in cases containing a gross of shoes. A "jour" who could finish that number in a week was considered a skilled workman, although old-time workmen were known who could turn out two cases a week. The little shops in which these men worked were close and ill-smelling. In Lynn almost every shoemaker kept a pig, and the shoemakers celebrated the killing of a porker with

in a week, receiving from \$4 to \$6 for his labor.

He began his day's work at sunrise and worked until late in the evening. It is said that in those days the "cordwainers" shoes were simply sorted to get the pairs somewhere near to size, there being no rights and lefts, and then were packed in cases containing a gross of shoes. A "jour" who could finish that number in a week was considered a skilled workman, although old-time workmen were known who could turn out two cases a week. The little shops in which these men worked were close and ill-smelling. In Lynn almost every shoemaker kept a pig, and the shoemakers celebrated the killing of a porker with

in a week, receiving from \$4 to \$6 for his labor.

He began his day's work at sunrise and worked until late in the evening. It is said that in those days the "cordwainers" shoes were simply sorted to get the pairs somewhere near to size, there being no rights and lefts, and then were packed in cases containing a gross of shoes. A "jour" who could finish that number in a week was considered a skilled workman, although old-time workmen were known who could turn out two cases a week. The little shops in which these men worked were close and ill-smelling. In Lynn almost every shoemaker kept a pig, and the shoemakers celebrated the killing of a porker with

in a week, receiving from \$4 to \$6 for his labor.

He began his day's work at sunrise and worked until late in the evening. It is said that in those days the "cordwainers" shoes were simply sorted to get the pairs somewhere near to size, there being no rights and lefts, and then were packed in cases containing a gross of shoes. A "jour" who could finish that number in a week was considered a skilled workman, although old-time workmen were known who could turn out two cases a week. The little shops in which these men worked were close and ill-smelling. In Lynn almost every shoemaker kept a pig, and the shoemakers celebrated the killing of a porker with

in a week, receiving from \$4 to \$6 for his labor.

He began his day's work at sunrise and worked until late in the evening. It is said that in those days the "cordwainers" shoes were simply sorted to get the pairs somewhere near to size, there being no rights and lefts, and then were packed in cases containing a gross of shoes. A "jour" who could finish that number in a week was considered a skilled workman, although old-time workmen were known who could turn out two cases a week. The little shops in which these men worked were close and ill-smelling. In Lynn almost every shoemaker kept a pig, and the shoemakers celebrated the killing of a porker with

a holiday. It is said that during the panic of 1837 many of the shoemakers lived on pork, dandelions from the fields and fish from the harbor. The shoemakers were usually paid by orders on certain stores. A man who insisted on cash could not easily land a job. The orders were used to pay all sorts of bills and were accepted at that time at a valuation of 60 to 70 per cent.

Old Cordwainer's Shop

One of the show places of the North Shore is the "cordwainer's" shop that stands in the grounds of the Essex Institute in Salem. It was formerly known as the Tapley or Iye shop of Lynn. It was moved from Lynn to Salem and has been restored to the form it was 100 years ago. Another old "cordwainer's" shop of a century ago is known as the Old Red Shoe shop and it stood on Greenwood Avenue, Swampscott. The structure was built over a century ago, for over half a century standing on Humphrey Street, and was always tenanted by some member of the cobbler's art. In earlier days pegged shoes were made in the shop and later the "cordwainer" piled his trade, but for the last 20 years until torn down it was used for cobbling by Charles H. Haskell, the demolition being made necessary by the condition of the building.

The first improvement of any note in the tools used in shoe making was the invention of the edge iron used hot in finishing edges. This tool replaced the shoulder stick in 1834. In 1845 the Kimball last was first introduced and this wonderful improvement brought with it the making of shoes in pairs and in rights and lefts.

A typical shop of 1850 used in the making of women's shoes was a small building two stories high. Its cellar was used for storing leather, its first floor for the cutting, and the second floor for receiving manufactured shoes from employees and sending them out to customers. The firm usually had nine or 10 cutters and several hundred men and women, who took the leather to their shops or homes and made it into shoes. Prior to 1850 practically every shoemaking process was a hand one, but with the advent of machinery the methods following for centuries in this and other countries changed.

During the Civil War shoe wages took a sudden jump and, whereas for years the "cordwainers" had made but from \$4 to \$6 a week, they now received \$20 for a much shorter week. This wage was, however, paid in the depreciated currency of the war period. Then came the time when the attempt was made to separate the shoemakers into classes, some fitting and cutting, boot tops, heels, and others, and others excelling in sewing on soles and doing the finishing. Then factory discipline was established. This was a huge task, as the old time shoemaker had long been his own boss, working when and how he pleased. He believed that obedience to the orders of a foreman a surrender of his personal rights and liberties, and was certain that machinery would deprive him of his occupation and reduce him to poverty.

In fact it was the common practice for the old fashioned shoemakers to so resist the factory system that frequent attempts were made to cause the machinery to perform the work in a poorer fashion than by hand. As the machines appeared, each shoemaker undertook to run one machine only, so the specialist in shoemaking took the place of the man who performed by hand the entire process of making a shoe.

PASTORS TO URGE NEW JAIL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cook County's need of a new jail is to be advocated here by pastors next Sunday as a result of a recent survey made by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison in New York State. The survey revealed an excessively overcrowded condition with inadequate facilities for confining prisoners awaiting trial.

Agents for

"Kayser" Gloves and Silk Underthings

for Discriminating Women

MAIN FLOOR

Miner & Frank Co.
ESTABLISHED 1880
1000 1/2 BROADWAY, PORTLAND, OREGON

Olds, Wortman & King
GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE

10th, West Park, Morrison and Alder Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON

A Store with Principles
Different Service
BETTER HATS
BETTER STYLES
for less money.

Proctor's Millinery
231 Washington St. Broadway
Portland, Ore.

Quality, Style, Popular
Prices and Credit
Meet
at the

EASTERN
Outfitting Co.
Portland, Oregon
10th and Washington

EARLY INDIAN ART IS DISPLAYED

University of Oregon Receives Work of Many Tribes

EUGENE, Ore., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Some of the finest work of the Utes, Uncompagres, Yumas, Maricopas, Pimas, Papagos, Mascos, Puyallups, Cowlitz and many other Indian tribes are represented in the collection of baskets, blankets, weapons and other specimens of aboriginal handicraft donated to the University of Oregon by Mrs. Ada B. Millican of Prineville, Ore. Mr. Millican was for six years in the Indian service in the west. P. L. Campbell, president of the university, has announced that a formal public showing of the collection will be held shortly. Some of the finest work in the collection is from Alaska. The basketmakers, potters and weavers of the entire west coast and southwest, from the Aleutian Islands to the Mexican border have contributed to the collection.

While baskets form the principal part of the collection, the pottery, blankets, weapons, and other products of the industrial life of the Indian round it out and make it the basis for a collection of the art objects of primitive America. The Murray Warrent collection of Oriental art forms the foundation for the Chinese and Japanese section of the University museum. With the building up of both the Indian and Oriental sections, the Oregon institutions has the basis for a great museum devoted to the peoples of the Pacific area.

While there are many valuable examples of Indian art and handicraft in the collection, some of the objects are interesting because of their historical or romantic origin. Others are grim reminders of days when the Indian took up arms against the white man.

Mrs. Millican's first teaching experience in an Indian school was in 1886 among the Utes, the Uncompagres, and the Uintahs at the White Rocks school in Utah. Six months there gave her an insight into the life and habits of Utah tribes. Then she was transferred to a school near Yuma, Arizona. Here dwelt the Yumas, the Cocopahs and the Maricopas. After a year's service at Yuma, Mrs. Millican was transferred to Sacaton (which is the Indian word for grass) in Arizona. Here were the Pimas, whose boast it was that they never took up arms against the white man. After 3½ years at Sacaton, Mrs. Millican went to Puget Sound where she served a year at the Fuyallup Reservation. Five years ago she visited southeastern Alaska and came into the possession of works of the farthest north red men. One of the prize specimens of the collection is that of a Chilkat chief's robe.

United States National Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON
"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks"
Correspondence invited from the four corners of the Globe
The United States National Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

RUE DE LA PAIX CHOCOLATES
The only one that is made in France
\$2 a Pound
Norelty French chocolates, fruits, milk, non-milk, nut, mints and assorted centers. They're packed in attractive tin boxes—1, 1½, 2, 3 and 5 pound sizes. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"
PORTLAND, OREGON

One of Portland's Finest Eating Establishments
Cateria
Sixth and Alder Streets, Portland, Ore.

Victor Columbia Edison
Main 6880 Brunswick

HYATT TALKING MACHINE COMPANY
(\$5.00 Monthly Buys One)
350 Alder Street, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes in Portland
TWO STORES
Fifth at Alder—308 Washington at W. Park
Coats for Women
at Washington St. Store

"GOOD SENSE SHOES"

Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

THE KNIGHT SHOE CO., INC.
242 Morrison, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

Bridge Beach Heating Stoves and Combination Ranges
Fox Sunbeam Pipe and Flueless Furnaces.
Garland Water Heaters.
Osmund Electric Washing Machines.

HONEYMAN HARDWARE CO.
Park at Olney St.
One block west of new Post Office, Portland, Ore.



Lessons of the Glider Meets

THREE glider meets have now been held in Europe during 1922. From the Combrasse in Auvergne, from the Wasserkuppe in Hesse, and from the Ifford Hill on the South Downs the motorless flying machines have been launched forth. All previous records have been beaten many times over, and the information obtained in the several countries should now be gathered together with a view to deducing the general rules on which successful gliding rests.

If aeronautical engineers had been questioned as to those rules a year ago they would have declared with substantial unanimity that the primary essentials were light wing loading and high efficiency, or low resistance. The high efficiency insured the ability to glide on a path only slightly inclined below the horizontal, while the light unit loading insured a low speed along the path. Obviously a low rate of vertical descent, the fundamental desideratum in a glider, can be obtained only by traveling as slowly as possible along a path inclined as little as possible.

So we should have reasoned last spring, but the event has shown the reasoning not wholly correct, or at least incomplete. The machines which hold the world's records today are not by any means those which conform most closely to the specifications just laid down.

In the first place light loading has proved unimportant, except that a lightly loaded machine can perform satisfactorily in somewhat lighter winds than would be possible for the more heavily loaded types. In some cases it even seems harmful. Neither the Hanover glider, on which Hentzen flew for three hours and ten minutes, nor the Peyret monoplane on which Maneyrol later beat the German's time by 12 minutes was very light, the wing loading being about 2 1/2 pounds a square foot of wing surface in each case. This is the same loading that was used in the early Wright biplanes that were employed for exhibition work in 1910 and 1911. Many of the French gliders were loaded only a pound and a half a square foot or less, and Fokker's biplane actually went below a pound, but the French performance at the Combrasse were disappointing and it was interesting to notice that Fokker made his best showing and his longest flights when carrying a passenger as ballast. Another illustration of the possibilities of high loading was given by the record of Squadron Leader Gray at the English meet. He made a glide lasting more than an hour on a machine assembled from parts of old airplanes at a total cost of less than \$5, although the weight of the structural parts was appropriate to a pursuit airplane required to mount a 200-horsepower engine and execute acrobatic maneuvers rather than to the very gentle stresses falling on a glider.

The reason for the merits of heavy loading is not wholly clear, but it is involved largely in control. A heavy machine can soar, or glide in ascending currents, if the wind is strong enough and if the pilot is able to find the ascending current and stay in it. To do that requires that he should always have control enabling him to turn quickly and to combat without loss of time any disturbances arising from atmospheric irregularities. It is easiest to obtain satisfactory control at moderately high speed, especially in strong winds. The term high speed in this connection is of course purely relative, since even the heaviest and fastest glider would hardly exceed 40 miles an hour, 25 to 35 being the normal rate of travel for most of the successful machines.

Although the controls of the record-breakers were, as just noted, in all cases distinguished by power and certainty and quickness of response these results were ordinarily accomplished without radical innovation in design. The one exception was the Peyret machine, present holder of the world's duration record, which has two wings of equal size in tandem arrangement, the trailing edges of both wings being fitted with flaps. The glider could be rolled by pulling the flaps down on one side and up on the other, while the longitudinal inclination could be altered by pulling both flaps down on the forward wing and up on the rear, or vice versa. This differential adjustment was obtained through a system of gearing rather more complex than the standard control, but splendid results were obtained. No doubt next year will see numerous further experiments along the same lines, as it is easier, cheaper, and safer to try such innovations on gliders than on engine-driven airplanes.

As for efficiency it is found that the best results are in general obtained with monoplanes, only the Fokker among the biplanes having made a good record. The most successful designs have wings of large aspect ratio, or long in span from tip to tip and of small length parallel to the direction of flight, and it is known that, like the monoplane arrangement, is a feature favorable to aerodynamic efficiency. In one instance very excellent flights of considerable duration were made with a machine built with great crudeness and seemingly without regard to what would ordinarily be regarded as the first rules of aerodynamics in design, but with an abnormally high aspect ratio, the wing being about 50 feet by 3. Some very good gliders did not even have high aspect ratio. The Peyret, the present record holder, uses a wing arrangement of very low efficiency in conjunction with a body of such high resistance that many observers doubted its ability to get off the ground. The record flight was made in a 40-mile wind. It can be said of efficiency, as of light loading, that it can be dispensed with if conditions are sufficiently favorable, and that the one thing without which it is impossible to achieve success is adequate control.

In summary, the experiences of the

summer showed that it is possible to soar for hours over a favorable terrain with a glider embodying no radical departures from standard airplane practice, and that the difficulty of constructing good gliders has in general been overrated. It is a matter of good design and good piloting rather than of featherweight construction.

Military Transport Airplanes

Some of the great advantages of the airplane for commercial purposes, as has often been pointed out in this column and elsewhere, are the very small units can operate efficiently and that it is therefore possible to run a service at short intervals with a small total traffic. For military transport, however, the carrying of troops to the point of need with great rapidity, smallness of unit is not an advantage. Two or three men cannot be set down and left to maintain themselves in hostile country, but a group of 30 or 40 might be so discharged, particularly if other similar groups were soon to arrive as reinforcements. The military transport aircraft must therefore be of large size, and it happens that several of the world's governments are now turning their attention toward large airplanes for transport purposes.

The British government's need for rapid transportation of small bodies of troops is particularly acute, as the campaigns against hostile tribesmen in India and Mesopotamia are of a sort which requires the covering of a great extent of country but without any severe battles requiring the concentration of large masses of troops. Speed is more important than great force, and the ability to carry even a handful of men two or three hundred miles an hour in response to an emergency call would be of incalculable value. It is therefore natural that aerial military transport should have attracted special attention in Great Britain and the first really large transport airplane has just been completed there. The Vickers Vimy carries twenty-four men besides the pilots, and several other British manufacturers have similar machines under construction or in the project stage.

Great Britain has not by any means a monopoly of military transport development, and such work is going on also in France and in the United States. In fact, the monoplane which came so near to making a trans-continental flight two weeks ago was planned for troop transport. The principal difference between the troop-transporting, and the regular passenger-carrying airplane is, of course, that in the former the interior accommodations can be made simpler and more compact than would be practicable where paying passengers were to be dealt with and the number of men carried in a given airplane and with a given power can therefore be increased. This saving of weight on cabin arrangements is illustrated in a transport airplane now under construction in which the soldiers transported are seated on hammock-like canvas slings stretched across the fuselage between poles.

Cross-Country Competition

There seems to be reason to hope that one or more cross-country competitions, with prizes for the shortest time made over a prescribed inter-city closed circuit during a given period will be held in this country next year. In view of that possibility it is interesting to observe the enthusiasm aroused in France over the best-known of such competitions, the Coupe Lambert, the course for which connects Paris, Brussels, and London. There have been many trials over that course, and the record has been several times lowered, the present holder of the trophy being Lieutenant Rabatel of the French Army, who recently flew from Paris to Brussels in 1h. 17m., from Brussels to London in 1h. 18m., and from London to Paris, apparently against a head wind, in 1h. 53m. The total elapsed time, including the compulsory stops of half an hour at each of the intermediate stations, was 5h. 28m., as against a minimum time of about 28 hours for the same journeys by rail and boat.

North Carolina County Playground a Success

Less than one mile from the county seat of Rockingham County, North Carolina, easily accessible from all parts of the county, the County Playground Association has leased 90 acres of land from the county for a period of 10 years, paying a nominal rental of \$100 a year.

This plot of land, improved in many ways which add to the convenience of its users but without impairing the sylvan beauty of the southern landscape, is thrown open to the people as a ready means of recreation without charge. The grounds are electrically lighted, and two artesian wells furnish an abundant supply of water. There have been provided a Y. M. C. A., Red Cross hut, girls' lodge with dormitories, tents and huts for camping, private huts for families, dining room, swimming pool, baseball ground, swings, slides and countless amusement devices for children and grown-ups. In short, it is a well-appointed recreation, camp and pleasure ground. It is especially designed for camping, outings, picnics, conventions, conferences, swimming, baseball, tennis, physical training, organized playing under instructors, speeches, lectures, nature study, and banquets.

The association is not commercial, but is supported by the people of the county through memberships and voluntary subscriptions. The association is managed by a board of directors composed of 12 persons. Four of these consist of the chairman of the board, of county commissioners,

chairman of the board of education, superintendent of public welfare, and the home demonstrator. The other eight directors are elected by the membership.

The Playground Association is the direct and immediate result of the labor and dreams of one man. For several years J. H. Allen was principal of the public schools of Reidsville, and when the office of county director of public welfare was established he was chosen as the logical man for the place. Quietly he went to work. The county playground almost sprang into being on the wave of enthusiasm, engendered by a knowledge of his work, and tirelessly Mr. Allen has worked for the perfection of the plan until he can see now the practical application of his theories.

LARGE APPLE CROP FORECAST

Potato Crop Shows an Increase Over Five-Year Average

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13 (Special)—The United States commercial apple crop is away ahead of that of last year, but considerably below that of 1920, according to figures submitted by the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the New England state departments. The crop is estimated at 31,901,000 barrels, against last year's short crop of 20,098,000 and the 1920 crop of 33,905,000.

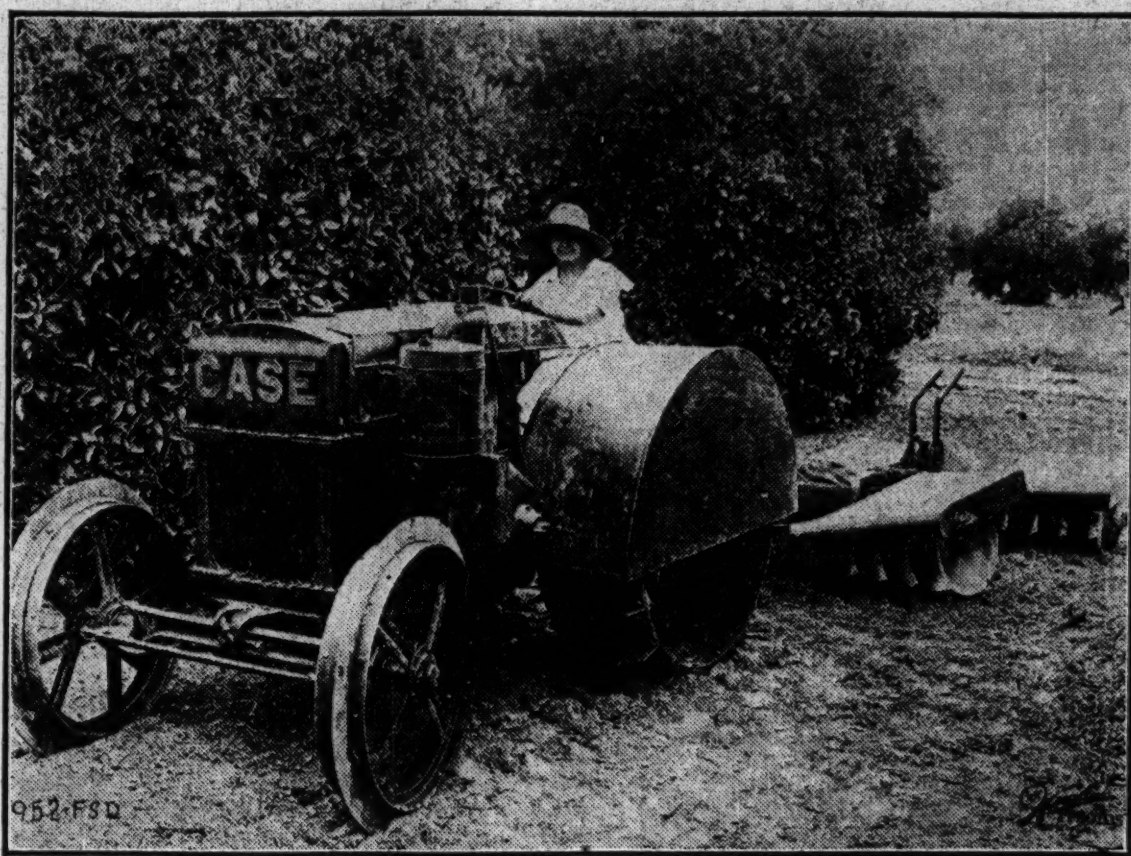
"With more of the potato crop dug and more information in hand, estimates of it Nov. 1 show important decreases from Oct. 1. In Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota; heavy gains in New Jersey and Wisconsin, with small gains in Pennsylvania and Washington," says the report. "The net result is a forecast of 433,905,000 bushels for the United States against 346,823,000 last year, and 385,391,000 the five-year average."

"It is reported that the low prices, car shortage, lack of storage and other adverse conditions will cause considerable acreage in western states to go unharvested. More rigid sorting and grading and low prices will tend to keep more of the crop off the market. "Yields of New England corn are considerably below last year's good crop, but are near the average. Corn acreage generally was increased, but heavy rains reduced it back to about the usual. The crop is very poor in some sections of flat, heavy soils. Yields of silage corn also are considerably smaller than last year. Crops of small grains mostly turned out fair to excellent, except that oats in many places blew down badly and yielded low."

"The Massachusetts cranberry crop turned out about 290,000 barrels, as

American Farm Women Enjoy - Running Great Power Tractors

WOMEN working in the fields is a common sight in European countries, and in the Orient, the women do much of the agricultural work. In America, however, the feminine contingent of a rural family is kept pretty close to the farmhouse, and the field duties are left to the men. With the advent of the tractor on the



The Daughter of a California Orchardist Does Her Share

farm, however, many daughters and wives of power farmers have learned to take their place on the seat of the tractor, and do their "shift." The almost universal use of the automobile in the country has taught the American woman how to operate machinery, and the operating end of a tractor is similar to that of the automobile, though more power is, of course, required.

So prevalent is the practice of having women operate tractors that at every power demonstration there are always a number of women employed by the tractor manufacturers to operate their machines and demonstrate the field work. These young women are all factory-trained and know how to assemble and take care of a ma-

chine, however, many daughters and wives of power farmers have learned to take their place on the seat of the tractor, and do their "shift." The almost universal use of the automobile in the country has taught the American woman how to operate machinery, and the operating end of a tractor is similar to that of the automobile, though more power is, of course, required.

Miss Mayette Pierce of Leola, S. D., is one of three daughters who materially assisted their father in carrying on farm operations, during the labor shortage following the war. In the spring, Miss Pierce would alternate with her father in running the tractor for plowing, and in the autumn she helped harvest the crops. So proficient did she become in this work, that she was selected as one of the demonstrators at a tractor meet held at Aberdeen.

Helping Out in Need

The daughter of a Baptist minister in a New York town joined with several college friends in helping at harvest work during a period of labor shortage. She was an expert automobile driver, and within three hours after she had seen her first tractor she was successfully operating it in a harvest field, and she stayed with this outfit for several weeks, until the grain and hay had been all cut and harvested.

In the great fruit districts of California a large number of tractors are used, many of these being operated by the sons and daughters of the owners. George Brown of Santa Clara has a big prune orchard and operates a tractor. His daughter Edith has learned to run the big machine, and spends a great deal of time running it. She wrote a friend that "My work with the tractor grows more enjoyable every day, and I am waiting for the time to begin using it again in whatever form of work is needed. I love it, and any girl is equal to the task of operating a tractor."

On a big grain ranch in the central part of California John Ohm, with the aid of his two daughters and two tractors, has found that he can dispense entirely with hired hands, in spite of the fact that his ranch covers 1200 acres, all of which is planted to grain. Mr. Ohm operates a tractor of 45 horsepower capacity, while his daughters help him in the field work.

BAPTISTS TO HEAR OF RUSSIAN SITUATION

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13.—Conditions in the interior of Russia will be described at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, to be held on Tuesday at the Hotel Northfield by the Rev. Dr. U. H. Rushbrooke, the board's commissioner for Europe, who has just returned from Europe. About 75 members of the board are expected here today for three days of conferences.

Another interesting feature of the meetings will be an address, also on Tuesday, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, who spent the summer on an evangelistic preaching tour in Czechoslovakia, and will speak on conditions there. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Robbins will also speak upon his recent visit to India.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER JR. TALKS AGAINST WETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Violation of prohibition laws was attributed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in speaking to his Men's Bible Class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, to a presumption on the part of citizens to choose which laws to observe and which to break.

"If we want changes in our laws and in our Government," he said, "we can do our duty in that respect at the polls and not by destructive criticism and derision. No man is a good citizen who will obey one law and disregard another."

Mr. Rockefeller, declaring that "hard work is now being regarded as unfashionable," criticized organized labor for seeking a shorter working day. The minimum working day policy, he said, is discouraging capital from putting money into industry.

SOUTH TO DISCUSS ITS WATER POWER

Appalachian Congress in June, 1923, Will Try to Develop Great Industrial Supply

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Southern Appalachian Waterpower Congress for 1923 will be held at Asheville, N. C., on June 25, 26 and 27, according to an announcement by Prof. J. A. Switzer of the University of Tennessee engineering school.

"The congress was organized to stimulate the development of the southern Appalachian region and increase its water-power supply," Secretary Switzer said. "We expect to get real results in developing a program and ways and means for making available the vast 'white coal' resources of this section."

"The congress was brought into being by the governors of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Assisting them were all the state geologists and others interested in water-power development. At the first meeting in Asheville last June about 80 experts were present."

"The south already has the advantage of a great many intercommunicating canals. When the water is low at one company's dam, another that has an overflow will use it and transmit the power to the low company, which can save its water for the next day."

"About 1,000,000 horsepower is being developed in the Appalachian territory now, and there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 undeveloped. There is more undeveloped power in this region than in the New England states, or any other part of the country, with the exception of the Pacific coast."

Joseph H. Pratt of the North Carolina geologic and economic survey of Chapel Hill, N. C., is president of the congress.

SALE OF M. K. & T. R. R. POSTPONED 4 TIMES

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The sale of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company's lines north of Denison, which was to have been held at Colbert, Okla., has been postponed for the fourth time. Similar postponement of the sale of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines of this company, has also been announced. This sale was to have been held at Denison. The postponement was announced by Special Master in Chancery Abbott of St. Louis, who was appointed to make the sale.

It is said unofficially that the sale has been set for Nov. 29 at Colbert, Okla., and Dec. 1 at Denison.

\$750,000 GIFT TO CHURCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Stephen Harkness has promised conditionally to give \$750,000 to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church toward a building fund for the erection of a seven-story structure to house institutional work. If other members of the parish will donate \$250,000 to the cause, the proposed building would be erected on the site of the present parish house in West Fifty-Fifth Street at the cost of \$1,000,000.



A Girl Mechanic at Work in the Fields

estimated Oct. 1, there being some small frost damage before final harvesting. The 1921 crop was 139,000 barrels."

DISMISS BERGER INDICTMENTS

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—Three indictments charging Congressman-Elect Victor Berger and four other Socialists with conspiracy to obstruct the prosecution of the war were dismissed by Federal Judge Geiger, May 8 of this year, it became known today. The indictments had been hanging over because the Government was prosecuting Mr. Berger on the same charge in Chicago.

every, so that they can look after every phase of deconstruction work without calling upon a man, except in an unusual case, where strength is required to supplement skill.

A College Girl Demonstrator

One young woman in California, Miss Elsie Reed, left the University of California at 19 years of age and entered the factory of a tractor manufacturer to learn how to make and assemble the machines. She donned overalls and took her place with the men, working for months in the shops until she was capable of putting together an entire machine. She had

The STEINERT Piano



Mary Garden Uses the Steinert Piano exclusively

AT HOME, ON CONCERT TOUR, AND FOR THE OPERA SEASON

Because of real worth and beauty of tone the Steinert Piano holds an esteemed place in the musical world.

The Steinert Piano Is Sold by

M. STEINERT & SONS

STEINERT HALL 162 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

AND IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

CHICAGO—Lyon & Healy, Wabash Ave. & Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO—Sherman, Clay & Co., Kearney & Sutter Sts.
LOS ANGELES—George J. Birkel Co., 446 S. Broadway
CLEVELAND—B. Dreher's Sons Co., 1226 Huron Rd.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr, Olive, Locust, 6th & 7th Sts.
KANSAS CITY—J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., 1013 Walnut St.
PITTSBURGH—C. C. Mellor Co., 604 Wood St.
BUFFALO—Denton, Cottier & Daniels, Court & Pearl Sts.
ST. PAUL—Raudenbush & Sons Piano Co., University & Pillsbury Aves.
OMAHA—Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co., 1514 Dodge St.
INDIANAPOLIS—E. L. Lennox Piano Co., 16 N. Meridian St.
ROCHESTER—J. W. Martin & Bro., 73 State St.
SYRACUSE—C. W. A. Ball, 611 E. Willow St.
ATLANTA—Phillips & Crew Piano Co., 82 N. Pryor St.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

An Explanation of
the Chicago School
of Architecture

AN INDIGENOUS architecture, known as the "Chicago School" and sometimes the "Prairie School" is developing in Chicago. The first notable example of the type was the Transportation Building of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. It was conspicuous for its combination of original design and modeling and the use of the architect made of strong horizontal lines and broad wall surfaces treated in polychromatic colors. Louis Sullivan was the architect pioneer who first interpreted the character of Chicago, which as a distinctively American center pretty well weaned from continental and eastern influences was and is a fruitful field for a new expression. In recognition of his original use of ornament Mr. Sullivan received a special distinction from the French Government.

Since 1893 a small group of architects has continued to carry on the Chicago idea of design and architecture. Although their structures are not similar in general conception, detail, or ornament, they have a distinction of their own that amounts to a resemblance making them easily recognizable as belonging to the same school, whether found in Chicago, California, or Japan.

Their precepts of work and their approach constitute these architects as a school. They stand for freedom from the letter of precedent, from that minute imitation of the past and of period styles practiced in times when architects desire to prove today to be as fruitful as the past times whose interpretation has resulted in great art. The Chicago school believe the impulses inspiring great works of the past to be the inspirational impulses of all time and progress.

As to Styles

They arrive at such expression by fitting the actual needs of a building to the design. In creating a residence the architect does not turn immediately to the period style. He does not inconspicuously house an American captain of industry in an Italian villa. What he realizes is that American business executives to accomplish what they have must have some force in their personalities, some qualities of greatness that interpreted by an artist will result in a strong, arresting, beautiful, and purely American structure. What is more important these Americans have a dwelling suited to their own needs and personalities, where they are in natural surroundings. As one of the architects has said: "If the work is done in a style that was evolved during the Italian Renaissance, then only the archaeologist can thoroughly enjoy such a product since the ordinary man is not living the life of an Italian gentleman during the sixteenth century."

Another characteristic of the school is the fact that they seek inspiration in their environment, in local color. The exponents of the school are sincere in creating from present inspiration for they never copy the old forms, the details of the classic school such as the egg and dart molding, and the acanthus leaf; nor are Gothic forms used. Realizing that few people respond intelligently to the classic style or understand it they bring to them the flower and leafage of their own fields which as architects they consider just as worthy of art expression as the flora of Greece.

For this reason, too, these architects do not design buildings that are out of touch with the practical situation or with the requirements of national design. They do not build medieval churches in which enlightened people must worship in the gloom of the past and in the shadow of superstition and mysticism. Their belief is that American churches should express greater toleration. American educational buildings often do not express progress in understanding; they hark back to medieval castles or are copies of degenerate Gothic. One of the Chicago architects has designed a school building unique in type. Light floods the schoolrooms from the roof which is made of heavy glass. The windows thus remain artistic and in proportion.

Business Buildings

A more definite example is American office buildings. Those that follow precedent are confronted with difficulty in combining the practical and the artistic. Everyone has seen tall structures covered with inartistic pilasters that are out of proportion and columns that do not seem to their facade, and detail and ornamental tropical garlands that are unsuited to their use. It is futile to so adapt tall buildings to the past where they never belonged. In all these cases the letter has been interpreted and not the spirit. It should be remembered that each period type was the expression of progress in its time.

The outstanding representatives of this Chicago school are Louis Sullivan, George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright. Their work is characterized by the use of strong horizontal lines. Mr. Sullivan excels in original ornament known as Sullivan-esque ornamentation. He is prolific in his use of ornament and skillfully chooses many natural forms to combine into a single design. He selects his flowers from the locality where he is working.

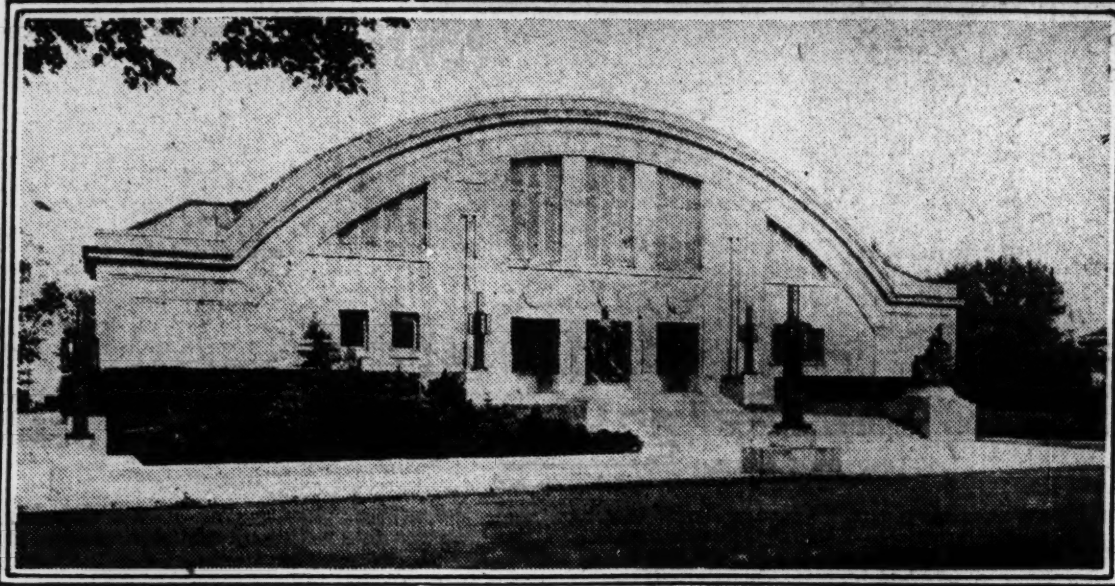
Mr. Maher conceives with simplicity and directness, in broad masses and strength of surface spaces. His work is free from columns, pilasters, and period influence. The Doric spirit of design permeates his art but nowhere does he use any of its forms. In lieu of ornamentation he employs a refinement of moldings and broad, simple wall spaces to accentuate the stone or texture effects. Sometimes he uses statuary for decorative relief. When he does ornament his buildings he makes a realistic use of the flowers

in the locality so that they are easily recognizable.

Mr. Wright deals in strong horizontal lines with a strong accentuation of the cornice overhang. That is to say he accentuates his cornice by projecting it considerably. His is a very unusual method of surface decoration with a treatment of art glass in his windows. He achieves ornamentation by a grouping of his windows. His design work is geometric; as his treatment of nature is conventionalized and he does not employ localized flowers.

Although they create new things the architects of the Chicago school are versed in the work of the past, for no one can hope to design on original lines without having a wide knowledge.

An architect must design something that the public will respond to with a spontaneous liking. Because these



Above—Transportation Building, World's Columbian Exposition; Louis Sullivan, Architect.

Left—Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University; George W. Maher, Architect.

New Film Version of 'Oliver Twist'

New York, Nov. 2

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CHARLES DICKENS, in his preface to "Oliver Twist," says, "Once upon a time it was held to be a coarse and shocking circumstance that some of the characters in these pages are chosen from the most criminal and degraded of London's population." And further on, "In every book I know where these characters are treated of, allurement and fascinations are thrown around them. But as the stern truth, even in the dress of this (in novels) much exalted race, was a part and purpose of this book, I did not abate one hole in the Dodger's coat, or one scrap of curl paper in Nancy's disheveled hair."

And as he refused to make vice attractive, or even romantic, so have the producers of the motion picture "Oliver Twist" resisted the temptation to change the spirit of the novel to suit the usual motion picture requirements, or the artistic ability of the star. The result is a photoplay which is one of the best interpretations of Dickens we have seen on the stage or on the screen.

It is a Sol Lesser presentation of the child Jackie Coogan, directed by Frank Lloyd and released by the First National, and is being shown at the Strand Theatre.

Just as its merits are plain to any lover of Dickens so are its faults obvious and quite frank. Jackie Coogan is, of course, too young by several years to play the Oliver pictured by Dickens. The events narrated in the book happened between Oliver's ninth and tenth years, and Jackie Coogan is hardly more than a baby. It is difficult to reconcile the well-known illustrations of the unfortunate under-fed boy of Dickens' imagination with the plump baby curves of the child who plays the part. Still, it is just as unreasonable to carp at this, as it would have been to reject the excellent all-star stage production of the book, made several years ago, because Miss Marie Doro played the part of Oliver.

The producer has surrounded his youthful star with such an excellent cast of adult actors, and has so cleverly subordinated the acting of Jackie to the mature work of members of this cast, that audiences are willing to put away their memories of Cruikshanks while they enjoy the ability of the child and his splendid pantomime. The captions could have been improved upon. It was, of course, obviously impossible to use portions of the book for subtitles except in infrequent places. To condense several pages of Dickens' involved moralizings into a dozen words and still preserve their style, is a task which might well have daunted the most seasoned caption writer. But several attempts at silly punning could have been dispensed with, with admirable results. Although the audience laughs in a half-hearted way, it was only because they knew it was expected of them. Also, the caption writer sought to improve on his Dickens by declaring that Oliver was nicknamed "Twist" because the officials of the workhouse where he was born thought that no child born in such circumstances could have anything but a twisted nature. But compare Mr. Bumble, the beadle who said, in the book, "We name our foundlings in alphabetical order. The last was a S.—Swubble, I named him. This was a T.—Twist, I named him. The next one as comes will be Unwin, and the next Vilkins. I have got names ready made to the end of the alphabet."

"Why, you're quite a literary character, sir!" said Mrs. Mann. This passage, we think, could hardly have been improved upon. In other things, however, the atmosphere is so distinctly that of Dickens' time that the picture as a whole is delightful. There is no attempt to

emphasize the tragedy, and the separate episodes are treated as they are in all of Dickens' books—one chapter tells of one group of characters, and then of the others in turn; until the end when all the wandering threads are woven together. With such a charming boy for the star, the producers might have been tempted to overemphasize his part. Nothing of the sort has been done. As for the child himself, while it is hard to say whether the excellent results obtained are due to his native ability or to careful and intelligent direction, the fact remains that he has shown himself in this picture an actor of no mean qualifications. There is one delightful episode, the familiar one where he asked for "more" in which the range of his facial expressions is astonishing in one so young.

Lon Chaney, as Fagin, gives an unforgettable characterization. If it is hard to recall Cruikshanks and think of Jackie Coogan as Oliver, it is not difficult to see that Chaney has studied both these illustrations and the text of the book. His Fagin is servile, almost unreal in his grotesque and ugly surroundings; his power of depicting nuances of emotion by the clasp of a claw-like hand, the fluttering of his rags, or by a sinister side-long look, is something well worth watching. Gladys Brockwell played the part of Nancy and George Siegmann was a convincing Bill Sikes. James Marcus was a perfect Mr. Bumble, and showed no inclination to make him a comedy figure as could have been done so easily. Other parts were well taken, and the photography was all that could be desired. J. P.

Second Concert of
Los Angeles Orchestra

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The second concert of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra was dedicated to its conductor, Walter Henry Rothwell. Tchaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony took the principal place on the program. Mr. Rothwell seemed to give new depth of meaning and color to Tchaikowsky's poignant harmonies, and in the last movement, the Adagio lamentoso, that tragic song of protest and suffering, there was a sense of hope in the midst of the melancholy which added a touch of distinctiveness. Maurice Ravel's vividly colored "Rhapsodie Espagnole," played for the first time at these concerts, swept out of thought, temporarily at least, any lingering memories of Tchaikowsky. It was a rollicking adventure in tone colors and strange contrasts through which Mr. Rothwell swept his orchestra with unusual abandon—ending with a crashing climax which left his audience somewhat dazed with bewildering impressionistic sensations. The closing number was Beethoven's "Egmont" overture.

The first popular concert of the Philharmonic's season brought out a capacity audience. The program included Saint-Saëns' "Marche Militaire Française" from the "Suite Algérienne," Glazounoff's "Scènes de Ballet," and Liszt's "Les Préludes." Olga Stech was the soloist, playing with rare understanding Tchaikowsky's Concerto for piano, No. 1, in B flat minor.

"Pareil" will be performed by the Chicago Civic Opera Company on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 19.

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO
SELWYN Dearborn NOW
Phone Central 3404 PLAYING
★ THE BIG HIT! KEMPTON
with GRANT MITCHELL
and the NUGETTES.

Music News and Reviews

Concert by Philadelphia
Chamber Music Association

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Chamber Music Association began its season with an attendance of 1000 for its first concert, at which the Rich-Kindler-Hammann Trio was heard. Dr. Thaddeus Rich is the Philadelphia Orchestra's concertmaster; Hans Kindler is the cellist; Ellis Clark Hammann is in the front rank of the pianists who make a specialty of the fine art of accompanying. Their program was altogether dignified and serious, and the audience, as far as ascertainable, gave thanks for the absence of those "novelties" wherewith concert-givers are sometimes over-eager to foreshadow the music of far posterity. The music offered by this group of artists was Beethoven's trio, opus 1, number 2—and what an opus 1 it is!—the Andante from Schubert's opus 100, and two movements, "Pezzo elegiac" and the Theme with Variations, from Tchaikowsky, opus 50. The piano playing of Mr. Hammann was a revelation of what such assistance to strings should be. He never strove to be heard for his much playing, at the expense of his associates. Yet he was never servile. The piano passages at top speed remained articulate; the Scherzo and Presto of Beethoven were marvels of accuracy at one with the cello; the cello exquisitely upraised its voice in song to begin Schubert's Andante, and again at the start of the Tchaikowsky "Pezzo"; and its grave timbre, with the outpouring golden tone of Dr. Rich "rapt, ringing, on the jet sustained," as George Meredith would have put it.

It was curious and edifying to note, after the music tumbled at last into the silences, that there was a long, profound hush before the applause of the audience shattered the stillness.

THEATRICAL

"DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in ROBIN HOOD" NOW LYRIC THEATRE NEW YORK GEO. M. COHAN'S CHICAGO Hollywood Theatre LOS ANGELES

THEATRICAL

"SO THIS IS LONDON!" "A HOWLING SUCCESS"—Eve Post. EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30. The GINGHAM GIRL "Best music play New York has seen in many moons."—Alton Bule to N. Y. American. "Most entertaining musical comedy in years."—Burns Mantle in N. Y. Free Press.

THEATRICAL

Globe Theatre MATINEES Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MOLLY DARLING FUNNIEST MUSICAL HIT IN N.Y. BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME NOW! DAILY MATINEES—2:15—NIGHTS—8:15. BIJOU West 40th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. at 8:30. Grace George in "To Love" with Norman Trevor—Robert Warwick

THEATRICAL

CAT NATIONAL CANARY 21ST W. 42ND ST. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30. VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. at 8:30. "The Torch-Bearers" BY GEORGE KELLY

THEATRICAL

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. APPE NICHOLS LAUGHING SUCCESS "ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

It seemed an admission that this crude demonstration—which is the best mode we have devised for the audible expression of approval in the concert room—came far short of indicating how the inner springs of being had been reached by this inspired and exceptional performance. F. L. W.

Miss Amy Hare's Songs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27—It is interesting and curious in these days of extreme and swift changes to find a musician preferring to express herself in simple and old-fashioned utterances rather than to march with the times; and moreover to expect an advanced and cultured audience to submit to and enjoy elementary progressions and melodies.

Still, one asks oneself, has Miss Amy Hare some profound and subtle meaning at the back of her musical thought such as once inspired Palestrina? Is it oneself who is wrong in failing to recognize the object of her art?

In a recital of some 26 songs Miss Hare found a fine interpreter in Miss Tilly Koenen, the Dutch contralto, who gave point and significance to every line she sang. A notable feature was her firm but courteous denial of an encore at the end of the concert. E. H.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Selwyn's Attractions: TIMES SQ. West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. The FOOL "A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."—Frank Lee Thurtell, in The Christian Science Monitor. Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY SELWYN THEATRE, W. 48 St. BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in "PARTNERS AGAIN" By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

ALAN DALE and KLEW THEA. KLEWWOOD BRIDGE W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30. Implore you to see Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

THE LAST WARNING

The Melodramatic Hit with WILLIAM COURTNEY. SHUBERT Theatre, 44th St. W. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES Fourth Annual Production

BOSTON

Shubert Boston San Carlo OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA Tonight—8:15, Bohème Titau, di Posa, Boccardo, Valle, DeBlasi; Tunes, Cavalleria-Pagliacci; Wed. Mat., Carmen; Wed. Eves. Barber Seville; Thurs. Otello; Fri., Aida; Sat. Mat., Butterfly; Sat. Eves. Trovatore. PRICES: Eves. & Sat. Mat., \$3 to 50c. Wed. Mat., \$2 to 50c.

B.F. KEITH'S

Week of Nov. 13 at 2nd & 8. Tel. Beach 1724. Guirán & Marguerite in "THE REALM OF FANTASIE" Mary Haynes Harry Kahne BROWN & WHITAKER, CARTMELL & BROWN, Holt & Hendrick, Lane & Harper, McCrevelin. Extra!—ERNEST R. BALL—Extra!

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17. VIOLIN RECITAL ERNA RUBINSTEIN Tickets at Box Office Steinway Place Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eves., Nov. 14, '22, at 8:15 Recital of American Compositions Ethel Grow CONTRALTO MANAGEMENT WOLFSHON MUSICAL BUREAU

The Odéon Program

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The active Director of the Théâtre de l'Odéon, M. Firmin Gémier, has elaborated for this year a comprehensive plan. A great place is reserved to the modern writers. But the classics are not left out. And forgotten authors are brought to light again.

M. Gémier has produced "Les Juives," a tragedy in five acts, by Robert Garnier, who is for most people a forgotten author. He is a poet of the seventeenth century, who left a great name in the French theater not merely because of his qualities of style, but also because he first released drama from the simplicity of the mystères.

He began his literary career when studying law at Toulouse, and he wrote a poem which was rewarded by the Académie des Jeux Floraux, which was founded by a group of poets in 1323 and still exists. His theatrical work counts seven tragedies whose subjects are mostly taken from antiquity.

These dramas were destined not to be played, but to be read. That explains the lack of action, the long monologues and narratives, the declamatory passages. But if dramatic qualities are missing one can find in Robert Garnier an eloquent orator and a gifted poet.

"Les Juives" gives the impression of a stern fresco, but the sonorous verses remind one of the pretty ballads of the troubadours of yore. The choruses which express all the melancholy of a poet's life are especially beautiful.

The mise en scène is ingenious. It is in conformity with the austerity of the work. There are long dark velvet curtains and tall pillars.

A Whistler marine, formerly in the collection of Miss Ellen Terry, has been acquired by the Cincinnati Art Museum.

Miss Violet Heming is to play the leading feminine rôle in Milne's "The Lucky One," which the New York Theatre Guild is producing.

Louis B. Mayer has bought the screen rights to Blanche Upright's novel, "The Valley of Content," which will be filmed under the direction of Reginald Barker.

The
Treasure House
of Oriental and
European Art

SHEFFIELD

HOLLOW AND FLAT WARE COMES IN A VARIETY OF NEW MODELS AND PATTERNS. THE STANDARD DESIGNS OF THE BEST MAKERS ALSO ARE HERE FROM WHICH TO FILL IN YOUR SET.

Gump's S. & G. Gump Co. San Francisco, California

The
Dall Real Lace Co.
Ltd.

Write for 1923 Catalogue A house unique in Canada, where real laces, made by hand, in all parts of the World, are gathered together. A complete catalogue of these laces, fine lingerie and blouses, is now ready for free distribution. 615 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries

48-50 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK CITY Auctioneers-Appraisers Estates Appraised for Inheritance Tax and Probate Cause Sold at Public Auction S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

ASK FOR
McLANE'S
Beaver Silks

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

Dalrymple China Miss Dalrymple's second exhibition will be held at the store of Charles R. Lynde, 674 North St., Berkeley, Calif., on Thursday, Nov. 16th over Thanksgiving. This will be followed by a show at Skys Studio, Trinity Court, Boston, afterwards till Christmas. These exhibitions are not reports of each other but are progressive.

Information free from Secretary
retimo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENT

PROFESSIONAL
BEARS ACTIVE
IN THE MARKETExtensive Short Covering at
Lower Levels Brings
Recovery

Aided by forced liquidation, professional interests launched another bear attack at the opening of today's New York stock market, forcing recessions of 1 to 3 points in a number of active issues.

Railroad and oil shares yielded the most. Jersey Central dropped 3 points and losses of 1 to 1½ took place in Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Rock Island and Pere Marquette.

Heavy offerings of General Asphalt common and preferred caused them to drop 3½ points each to new low records for the year. Pan-American A and B, California Petroleum and Standard Oil of New Jersey and California were down 1 to nearly 2 points.

Houston Oil also fell to a new low on a net loss of 2 points. A rather conspicuous weak spot was Sears Roebuck, American Ice, Woolworth, National Enameling, Pacific Gas, Corn Products, National Biscuit preferred, Continental Can, and Dupont, all down 1 to 2 points.

The resistance encountered at the lower levels induced extensive short covering, and the list started to move up again under the leadership of U. S. Steel, Studebaker, Baldwin, and American Can, each of which were up about a point above Saturday's close.

Further Short Selling
Indications that stocks were being more liberally supplied on all rallies encouraged more aggressive short selling after the early recovery had run its course.

U. S. Steel yielded to 104½, Baldwin to 124½, Studebaker to 121½, American Can to 70½, and Standard Oil of New Jersey to 15½.

Constructive factors, such as the lower renewal rate for call money and the optimistic tone of weekly business reviews, failed to stem the volume of selling orders. Montana Power, which broke 4 points, and Famous Players, which dropped 3½, were among the outstanding weak spots in the second period of reaction.

Toward midday further short covering set in and the list started to move up again in response to better buying support for United States Steel, Baldwin, and Studebaker, the last named touching 123.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Sentiment Improves
Buying of stocks with a big speculative following produced a better influence on sentiment for a time in the afternoon, when many of the favorites were quoted a point or two above last week's final figures.

Studebaker, Crucible Steel, Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Reading were foremost in the upturn.

Woolworth jumped up 12 points. Liquidation of some high priced shares, with a fall of 3 points in Maritime preferred and 4 in National Biscuit caused subsequent irregularity.

French 7½s and 8 per cent bonds fell to new low records in today's early dealings. The 7½s were at 92½ and the 8s at 96½. Weakness spread over the entire list but was particularly acute in foreign issues.

Zurich 8s, broke 1, and substantial fractional recessions took place in Bordeaux 8s, Seine 7s and Chilean 8s of 1941 and 1946. Paris-Lyon-Mediterannean 6s and United Kingdom 5½s of 1937 moved against the current trend, registering fractional gains.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p. m.	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	35	34	35
Amalgamated Silver	10	9	10
Boston & Montana	10	9	10
B. Mont. Corp.	78	75	78
Chief Cons. Min.	55	54	55
Crystal Cons. Min.	11	10	11
Eureka	37	36	37
Goldfield Deep	27	26	27
Gold Road	62	61	62
Gold Mng.	31	30	31
Mutual	31	30	31
Radio	43	42	43
Ruby Cons.	23	22	23
So. States Cons.	10	9	10
Texas Oil	10	9	10
Verde Central	33	32	33
Verde Mines	33	32	33

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2
Jan.	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2
July	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Oct.	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2
Barley	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Dec.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Jan.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
May	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
July	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Oct.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Wheat	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2
Barley	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Dec.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Jan.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
May	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
July	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Oct.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by Henry Hents & Co., (Boston)					
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)					
	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev. close
Dec.	25.95	26.25	25.75	26.18	26.07
Jan.	25.70	26.12	25.56	26.00	25.80
Mar.	25.60	26.23	25.47	25.93	25.77
May	25.40	25.89	25.25	25.75	25.55
July	25.65	26.03	24.87	25.42	25.16
Oct.	23.50	23.88	23.30	23.88	23.75

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended Nov. 11, 1921

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch
1682 Abitibi Paper, 82	89	89 1/2	—	—
1511 Amherst Corp 88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—
37 do pfd 82	82	82	—	—
45 Atlantic Star..... 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	—	—
33 Bell & Co..... 117	117	117 1/2	—	—
2558 Brazilian Tr ad 42	41	41	—	—
42 B & E Steel..... 19 1/2	18	18	—	—
1629 do 3d pfd..... 21	21	21	—	—
845 Bramp Paper..... 35	34 1/2	34 1/2	—	—
97 Can Car..... 30	29	29	—	—
434 do pf..... 62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	—	—
341 Can Cement 7 75	74	74	—	—
400 Can Conv..... 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—
678 Can Cottons..... 114 1/2	111	114	—	—
230 Can Steamships 21	20	20 1/2	—	—
1381 do pf..... 69	67	68 1/2	—	—
2748 Cons Mining..... 28 1/2	28	27 1/2	—	—
1640 D. Union..... 105	105	105	—	—
33 Dom Concrera..... 34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	—	—
55 Dom Textile..... 134	134	134	—	—
376 Laurentide Pa. 93 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	—	—
505 Mackay Corp..... 100	100	100	—	—
281 Motor Power 29	28	28	—	—
180 Ottawa Power, 94	90 1/2	93 1/2	—	—
555 Price Bros Pa. 45	44	44 1/2	—	—
466 Quebec Ry..... 34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	—	—
288 Ron Farn Paper..... 111	111	111	—	—
240 Shawinigan P 113	111	111	—	—
215 Smith P..... 77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	—	—
34 Spanish R. P..... 91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	—	—
425 S. P. 94	93	93	—	—
950 Steel of Can..... 61	61	61	—	—
455 Toronto Ry..... 95	94 1/4	94 1/4	—	—
132 Trin City R T 60	59	59	—	—
505 Commerce..... 100	100	100	—	—
103 Montreal..... 330	229	229 1/2	—	—
51 Nova Scotia..... 254 1/2	254 1/2	254 1/2	—	—
83 Royal..... 204	203	204	—	—
118 Hochelega..... 148	147 1/2	148	—	—
80 Watson's..... 162	162	162	—	—

BONDS

231700 War Ln 25	95.40	95.10	95.40	—
157000 do '21.....	95.50	95.20	95.50	—
79000 do '27.....	95.85	95.80	95.85	—
428000 Vic Ln '22.....	100.10	99.87	100.03	—
226500 do '23.....	100.10	100.05	100.05	—
428000 Onto '23.....	100.10	100.05	100.05	—
88500 do '27.....	101.00	100.70	100.90	—
1530000 do '33.....	102.95	102.60	102.80	—
131500 do '34.....	100.50	100.10	100.20	—
428000 Onto '34.....	100.10	99.85	100.00	—
170000 Ren Ln '37.....	101.00	100.10	101.00	—
7400 do '32.....	100.00	99.50	100.00	—
856000 Mon Trm dbe 80	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	—
255000 Quebec Ry.....	75	75	75	—
51000 Waya Paper 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	—
80000 Windsor Hot 95	95 1/2	96	96 1/2	—

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch
300 Alameda Sug.....	—	—	—	—
25 Alameda Oil..... 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	—	—
5 Bank of Italy..... 204	204	204	—	—
78 Wells Pk Bk 180	179	179 1/2	—	—
23 Cal Peking Cor 82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	—	—
2500 Pac T & W B 70	70	70	—	—
2500 Fed Tr..... 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—
355 Gen Pet com 117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	—	—
16 Gt Wstn Fw pf 97	97	97	—	—
2500 Gen Pet 21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	—	—
40 Haw Com Sugar 42 1/2	42	42 1/2	—	—
550 Honolulu Oil..... 8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	—	—
2500 Am Oil..... 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—
2500 Cal Sugar 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	—
10 Pac G&S 1st pf 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	—	—
400 do com..... 83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	—	—
35 Pacific Oil..... 47	46 1/4	46 1/4	—	—
75 Pioneer Mill..... 25	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	—
40 Pac T & W B 70	70 1/2	70 1/2	—	—
70 do com..... 64	64	64	—	—
10 Spr Val Whr..... 72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	—	—
25 Un Oil of Cal 190	193	190	—	—

BONDS

2000 Am Factor.....	102	102	102	—
2000 Cal-Haw Su 74 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	—	—
1000 City Invest 58 3/32	83 1/2	83 1/2	—	—
4000 Gen Pet 78 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	—
2000 Pac T & W B 70	70 1/2	70 1/2	—	—
10000 Natdom..... 68	63	63	—	—
1000 N Cal P Con 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	—	—
13000 Pac G & E 98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	—	—
6000 do Is..... 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	—	—
4000 Pac T & W B 70	70 1/2	70 1/2	—	—
2000 do ref 58 3/32	82 1/2	82 1/2	—	—
10000 S P Co ref 84 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	—	—
3000 Stand Oil 74 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	—	—

SAN FRANCISCO

10 Spr Val Whrr..	73%	72%	72%
25 Un Oil of Cal 190	139	130	130
BONDS			
2000 Am Factors 75102	102	102	
2000 Cal-Haw So 751044	1044	1044	+
1000 City Invest 85 933	93	93	
4000 Gen Pet 75 1033	1033	1033	+
25000 Miller & Lux 751023	1023	1023	+
15000 Natomas 65 63	63	63	+
1000 N Cal P Con 95 961	961	961	+
12000 Pac G & E 95 923	923	923	+
6000 do 75 1073	1073	1073	+
2000 Pac T & S 95 973	973	973	+
2000 do ref 95 923	92	92	+
10000 S P Co ref 95 973	973	973	+
3000 Stand Oil 75 1053	1053	1053	+
20000 Stand Oil 85 983	983	983	+

Pac G&E 1st pf	82½	82½	82½
do com	83¾	83¾	83¾

BALTIMORE			
STOCKS			
	High	Last	Chg
998 Arundel com	41	40 1/4	+1 1/4
364 Com Cr com	60 1/2	60	+1/2
65 Pfd & Dep	110	109 1/2	+1/2
1178 Md Casualty	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
55 Con Pow com	113 1/4	113 1/4	+1 1/4
27 Con P pf B	108	107 3/4	+1/4
635 Con cred pf	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
372 Md Ver Mfd pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
93 Cowden Co pf	5	5	0
98 C & T Tel pf	109	108 1/2	+1/2
1046 Merch Na Bk	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
242 Mfres Fin 2 pf	27	27	0
372 Md Ver Mfd pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
372 Md Ver Mfd pf	18 1/4	18 1/4	0

Stand Oil 7s..	106	106½	106
Spr. Val Wtr 4s	98½	98½	98

52 F W & P 60m. 10%	145	145%
47 W B A Com 14%	147	147%
134 U S Fid. 153	147	147% +
BONDS		
2000 Cos & Co 8s. 110%	110%	110%
1000 Un Ry 6s 27. ... 93	93	91
24000 Un Ry 6s 28. ... 102	101%	102 +
1000 Un Ry 6s 74	74%	74% +
11000 W B & A 5s. 78%	78	78
2000 Balt City 4s 5s 98%	98%	98%

Mt Ver M	cm	18%	15	16
New Am	Cas	33%	32½	31

for 7 months ended
2 are at an annual
than \$50 per share.
ket (about 95¾)
York Stock Exchange

Series Block

Robinson & Co.
 Established 1848
 100 Broadway, Boston, 3
 Chicago
 Robinson & Co.
 Agents, London, E. C. 2

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MANY CHANGES
ARE PROPOSED

Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union Will Be a Most Important One

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—This year's annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States which will take place in this city next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday promises to be one of the most important that the organization has held in some time as a number of changes are to be proposed in the rules of the organization some of which appear quite drastic.

One of the most drastic proposed changes is for the abolition of registration fees for athletes admitted to membership in the union. This amendment, proposed by officials of the South Atlantic Amateur Athletic Union, also would eliminate the annual renewal clause in the registration requirements. Under the present system, a charge of 25 cents is made for each registration and athletes are required to register each year. Evidently has been urged as the reason for doing away with this method as investigation has revealed that it costs the association 37 cents for each individual card issued.

Disqualification of amateurs of life-guards and bath or playground attendants who receive compensation for their services is sought in another proposed amendment included in the report of the American Athletic Union's legislative committee, made public yesterday. Athletes holding such positions, who do not coach, instruct or give exhibitions in connection with their duties would be permitted to retain their amateur standing, but under another section of the amendment, be ineligible to competition until disassociation from such employment. Such a change, it is pointed out, would affect the status of a number of leading swimmers, particularly those in college ranks who accept employment on beaches in the summer months.

Another proposal provides that organizations seeking out-of-town stars as attractions for meets must deal with the club or organization with which the athlete is affiliated, instead of the individual.

In the case of unattached athletes, it would be compulsory on the part of the organization holding the meet to negotiate with the chairman of the registration committee of the A. A. U. with which the athlete was registered.

This proposal, it was asserted, is aimed at minimizing the possibility of exorbitant demands for expenses by athletes.

Important among changes urged in swimming competition is a proposal to hold all outdoor championships as one meet at a centrally located place, extending over a period of three days, instead of the custom of awarding title events to clubs and organizations all over the country.

The metropolitan branch of the Amateur Athletic Union also has recommended that international diving rules, with slight modifications, govern in the future all Amateur Athletic Union competitions in this specialty.

Numerous minor changes in boxing, wrestling, gymnastic, handball and volleyball rules also are among those sought in amendments to the constitution, by-laws and general and athletic regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union.

PARKDALE IS WINNER
IN ONTARIO LEAGUE

ONTARIO RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION

Team Won Lost Points
Parkdale 12 0 24
University of Toronto 2 4 12
St. Brigid's 1 3 2
Hamilton R. C. 1 3 2

INTER-PROVINCIAL RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION STANDINGS

Team Won Drew Lost Points
Argonauts 5 1 0 11
Tigers 2 2 1 5
Montreal 1 2 1 2
Ottawa 0 1 2 1

TORONTO, Nov. 12 (Special).—The seasons in the senior Ontario and Inter-Provincial Rugby Football unions were wound up on Saturday and Parkdale Canoe Club and the Argonauts won the championship of the respective leagues.

Parkdale went through their league season without a defeat while Argonauts suffered no losses, but had one tie game in six starts. These two teams will meet in the semifinal for the eastern Canada championship in Toronto and the winner will meet the Inter-Provincial champion a week later in this city. On Dec. 2, the eastern Canada champions will meet the Edmonton Elks, champions of western Canada for the Canadian title. Both Parkdale and Argonauts were also champions last season, and in the playoff Argonauts defeated the canoe club by 18 to 8. If University of Toronto defeats Queen's in the playoff they will complete the same three clubs as played for the title last fall. Argonauts won in 1920 as did University of Toronto. Saturday's results were: Ontario Rugby Football Union—Parkdale 15, University of Toronto 8. Inter-Provincial Rugby Football Union—Argonauts 22, Ottawa 1.

GOLF OFFICERS NOMINATED

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The nominating committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association for 1923, composed of G. H. Barnes, chairman; F. H. Hoyt and H. Y. Barrow, have nominated the following officers for the coming year: F. S. Douglas, president; C. V. Benton, vice-president; C. W. O'Connor, secretary; M. K. Waters, treasurer. For executive committee the above-named officers and Oswald Kirkby, D. H. McAlpin, G. A. Peacock, W. H. Conroy and A. F. Kammer.

TO COMPETE ABROAD

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—According to advice the next international chess masters' tournament on a large scale to be held in Europe will take place at the Hotel Imperial in Karlsruhe, Teichovskaya, beginning late in April. It is planned to have 18 competitors. Victor Tietz, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, has issued invitations to F. J. Marshall, D. Janowski and O. Chajos to represent the United States in the contest.

United States Army
Will Enter Olympia

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The United States Army will be represented among the entries at Olympia, London's horse show, next spring and will ride against the best of the allied forces.

This announcement was made by Gen. J. C. Pershing at the horse show breakfast, which was held as a preliminary to the opening today of the thirty-seventh national horse show. General Pershing said that while no claims would be made in advance, the army officers could be relied upon to acquit themselves creditably in a field with Europe's best.

Philadelphia Girls
in Hockey Trials

Successful Ones Will Represent City in National Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13 (Special).—Philadelphia and nearby girls are busily engaged in holding trials for the first national field hockey tournament to be held here during Thanksgiving week.

Mrs. E. B. Krumbhaar, president of the United States National Field Hockey Association, expects teams from New York, Boston, Chicago, Bryn Mawr College, Wellesley College and Vassar College to be represented in the competition.

Never before on a Philadelphia hockey field has there been such an array of hockey talent as turned out several days during the past week at the Philadelphia Cricket Club field at St. Martin's.

Among those who were given a try-out were: Miss A. B. Townsend, one of Merion Cricket Club's star tennis players who is now playing on the River, N. J. hockey team; Miss Mary Morgan, who broke many records in the sprints and hurdles while a student at Bryn Mawr College; Mrs. C. C. Madeira, of Merion, who also is an excellent tennis player; Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia Cricket Club, another splendid tennis player and hockey star; Miss Elizabeth Cheston, who was captain of the All-Philadelphia hockey team which invaded England two years ago; Miss Hazel Coffin, Germantown Cricket Club, and Miss Virginia Carpenter, Philadelphia Cricket Club, another pair of tennis stars; Miss Read, Miss Hillary, Miss Bergen, Miss Norris, Miss Thomas, Miss Lee, Miss Goodman, Miss Weiner, Miss Taylor, Miss Buzby, Miss McMahon, Miss Collins, Miss McAllister, Miss Pierson, Miss Fraley, Miss Budd, Miss Barclay, Miss McLane, Miss Houston, Miss Cadbury, Miss Wilson, Miss Hearne, Miss Burrow, Miss Wick, Miss Eliot, Miss Murray and Mrs. E. B. Krumbhaar.

In this galaxy of stars Mrs. Krumbhaar, Miss Peggy Ferguson, Miss Anne Townsend, Miss Morgan, Miss McMahon, Miss Cheston, and Miss Madeira were members of the All-Philadelphia team last year. Miss Townsend who has been captain and center forward on the All-Philadelphia team for several years, is one of the best players that ever wielded a hockey stick in this country.

The girls who have been trying out for the Philadelphia team were chosen by the captains of their respective teams in the Philadelphia Interclub Hockey League and from the School Hockey League. The Interclub League is composed of teams from Riverfront, N. J.; Merion, Germantown, Philadelphia Cricket Club Reds, and Philadelphia Cricket Club Yellows. The School League is composed of the following: Agnes Irwin, Marlborough, Friends Select, Germantown Friends, Springfield, and Mrs. Askin's School.

The final selection for the All-Philadelphia team will not be made until a short time before the national tournament. The committee which will make the choice is composed of Miss East and Miss Armfield, both of Great Britain, who are in this country in the interest of field hockey; Miss Hazel Coffin, Germantown Cricket Club; Miss Read, Philadelphia Cricket Club; Miss McLane, Riverfront Country Club, and Miss Maris, representing the School League.

BRITISH FOOTBALL
RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Results of British association football games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division—Aston 1, Everton 2; Arsenal 2, Newcastle United 0; Cardiff City 1, Birmingham 1; Blackburn Rovers 0, Huddersfield Town 0; Stoke 2, Bolton Wanderers 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Burnley 0; Preston North End 1, Chelsea 0; Liverpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0; Manchester City 1, West Bromwich Athletic 1; Sheffield United 4, Middlesbrough 1; Sunderland 2, Newcastle United 0.

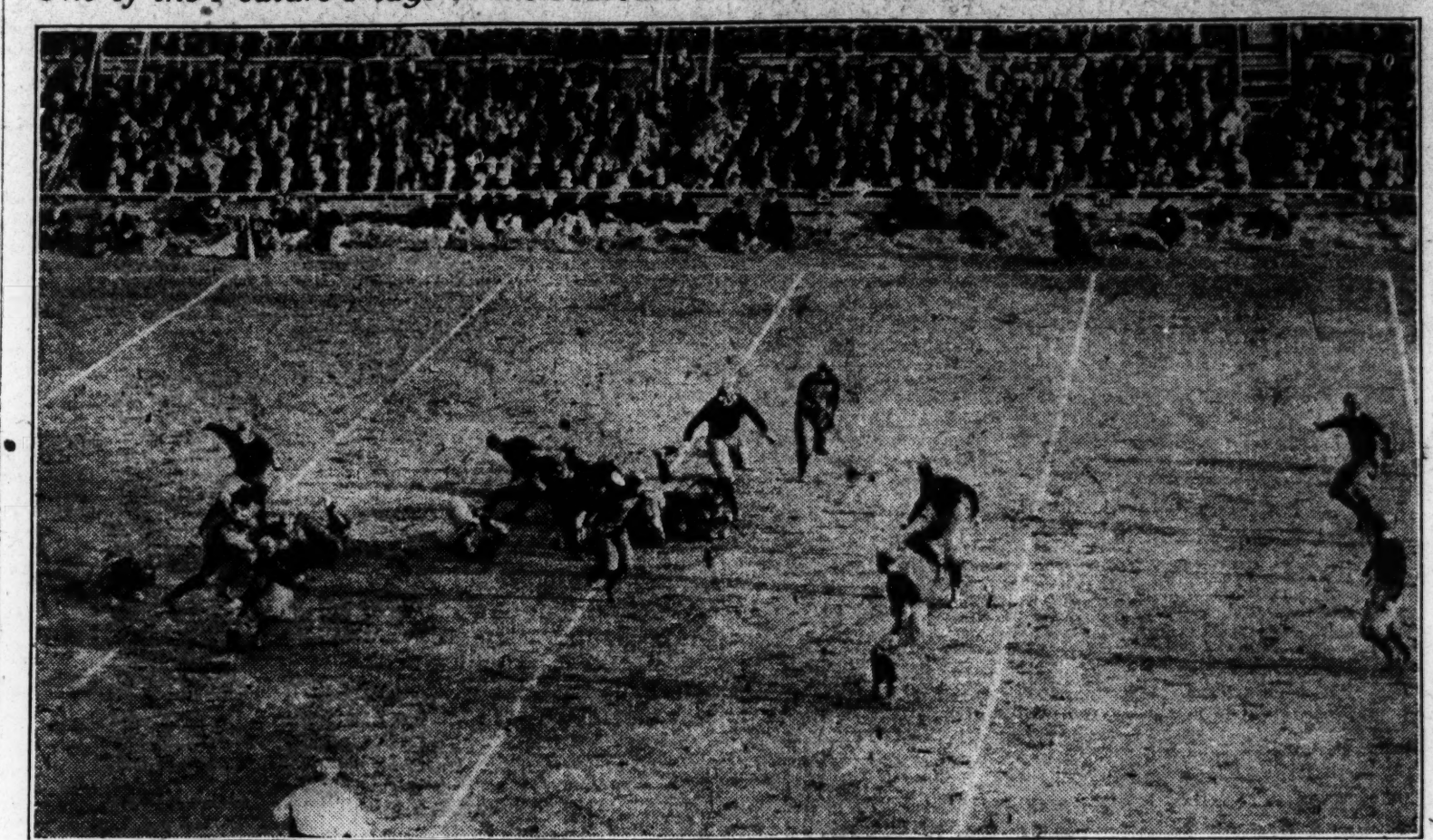
SCOTTISH LEAGUE

First Division—Aberdeen 0, Hibernian 1; Motherwell 1, Alloa 0; Clyde 0, Celtic 1; Ayr United 4, Hamilton Academical 0; Rangers 3, Hibernian 3; Dundee 3; Kilmarnock 0, Aberdeen 1; Partick Thistle 0, Morton 1; Raith Rovers 0, Third Lanark 0; St. Mirren 2, Falkirk 2.

RITOLA WINS AND BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—William Ritola, of the Finnish-American A. C., had little difficulty defending his senior Metropolitan cross-country championship over the six-mile Van Cortlandt Park course Saturday afternoon, winning by nearly a quarter of a mile from Ilmar Prim, his clubmate, while Frank Titterton, of the Glencoe A. C., was third. The title holder covered the distance in 34m. 52s., establishing a new record of 34m. 47s., established only a week ago by August Fager, of the same club, who on that occasion won the United States Metropolitan title.

One of the Feature Plays in the Harvard-Princeton Football Game at Harvard Stadium



George Owen Jr., Harvard '23, the Central Player of the Three Standing on the Left of Picture, Starting on One of His Brilliant Runs

PRINCETON MEETS
YALE FOR TITLE

Former Eliminates Harvard From Football Championship of the "Big Three" for 1922

Princeton and Yale start in this afternoon on their final few days of preparation for the second game of the "Big Three" football championship series of 1922, which will take place in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, N. J., Saturday afternoon. On the outcome of this game rests the championship of the "Big Three," as a victory for Princeton will give the Tigers a clear claim to the title, while a victory for Yale, if followed up by a victory over Harvard on the 25th, will give the Elis the title, while a victory for Harvard on Saturday and a victory for Harvard on the 25th will leave the title hopelessly unclaimed, as was the case in 1921 when Princeton defeated Harvard, Yale won from Princeton and then lost to the Crimson.

This week finds the Princeton coaches facing a more difficult task than are the Yale coaches. Coach W. W. Roper will have to confine his practicing to rather light work, just keeping his players at top form following their hard game with Harvard last Saturday, while Coach T. A. D. Jones can work his men hard during the first three days as the first-string players did not play last Saturday, Yale meeting Maryland with second, third and fourth-string players.

Princeton won the first of the "Big Three" games Saturday in the Harvard Stadium by a score of 10 to 3. It was the first football victory ever won by the Tigers in the Stadium, and they celebrated it with the customary snake dance. Princeton won through better following of the ball and taking full advantage of every opportunity offered through slippage on the part of the Harvard players.

Harvard entered the game a favorite to win and during the first few minutes of play it looked as if the Crimson would easily come through as all of the playing was in Princeton's territory; but with the beginning of the second period things broke badly for Harvard and Princeton, by playing good, keen football made the best of its opportunities and won out. The Harvard forwards played a strong defensive game; but on the offensive did not come up to expectations. Only once did Princeton make any long run, and that was a triple pass play around Harvard's left end which placed the Tigers at a point where a touchdown was easy.

Capt. C. C. Buell '23, Harvard's brilliant leader and quarterback, was forced to leave the game early and this no doubt had much to do with the lack of a good Harvard offensive. It has been noticeable during the entire season that the Crimson was weak on the attack without Buell directing it. Philip Spalding '25 succeeded Buell and ran the team quite well, but he too was forced to leave the game and from then on Harvard offered little but a strong defense which could never win a game with the score standing 3 to 10 against it.

Princeton showed even less offensive strength than Harvard. The only flash of Tiger offensive being in the two successive rushes which scored the touchdowns. For ability to follow the ball and take full advantage of Harvard's slips, however, the Princeton players proved to be worthy successors to those former Princeton players who have won many a game in the very same way. Defensively Princeton proved stronger than expected.

Individually George Owen Jr. '23, E. L. Gehrk '24, H. W. Clark '23, and C. J. Hubbard '24 played brilliantly for Harvard, while H. K. Gray '23, H. F. Baker '23 and R. B. Dinsmore '25 played well for Princeton while the punting of J. B. Cleaves '23 was very good.

Harvard was the first to score. Princeton kicked off in the opening period and the ball had been carried into Princeton territory but Harvard could not gain enough ground and after a series of plays and punts, a fumble by R. W. Wingate Jr. '25, which

he recovered, placed the ball on Princeton's 5-yard line. Cleaves kicked from behind his own goal line to his 30-yard line where Captain Buell made a fair catch and Owen kicked a placement goal for the Crimson's 3 points. This was the only score of the period.

In the second period, after a try for field goal by Owen failed, Cleaves punted to Harvard on the latter's 30-yard line. Gehrk started to rush the ball from a kick formation, but when tackled dropped the ball, which bounced along toward Harvard's goal line, where it was pounced on by Treat, who carried it to Harvard's 15-yard line. A 5-yard penalty for crawling after being tackled placed the ball on Harvard's 18-yard line. A line plunge failed to gain, but on the next rush a triple pass, with Gray finally carrying the ball, placed it on Harvard's 3-yard line and a single plunge by H. W. Crum '24 carried it over for a touchdown, the point after by a field goal. Princeton scored a field goal in the third period for the last score of the game. Harvard kicked off and Princeton had the ball on its 30-yard line. Cleaves punted to about Harvard's 28-yard line, where Spalding fumbled and E. E. Stout '25 recovered for Princeton on Harvard's 30-yard line. Princeton tried three rushes for a gain of about six yards, and then H. F. Baker '23 made the field goal from Harvard's 32-yard line. The summary: PRINCETON 10, HARVARD 3.

Gray, Tilton, J. E. ... Holder Treat, ... rt. Dunker, Greenough Dickerson, ... r. Grew, Kunhardt Alford, ... r. Clark, Kernan Howard, Snively, Thomson, ... g. Hubbard, Kunhardt Baker, ... r. Jenkins, Gordon Smith, Stout, ... e. Eastman Wingate, Dinsmore, ... e. Crum, Beattie, ... r. Chapin, Fitts Cleaves, Newby, ... r. Church Caldwell, ... r. Owen Score—Princeton University 10, Harvard University 3. Touchdown, Crum for Princeton. Goal from placement, Owen for Harvard; Goal from field, Baker for Princeton. Referee, W. Murphy, Brown. Lineaman, G. N. Bankart. Dartmouth. Field judge, R. J. Glendon. Pennsylvania. Time, four 15m. periods.

HARVARD '26 WIN
OVER TIGERS, 9-6

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Harvard freshman team defeated the Princeton 1926 football squad 19 to 6 here Saturday. The Crimson opened the first quarter with a series of long end runs and powerful drives through the Tiger line scoring the 19 points before the Princeton players could fathom and stop the attack. Quarterback J. C. McGlone was responsible for much of the Harvard scoring, running back two kickoffs, for 45 and 85 yards respectively, coupled with long end runs, which placed the ball in scoring position for M. A. Cheek Jr. to carry over the line three times.

Princeton recovered itself in the remaining three periods and threatened the Crimson goal several times, but scored only once on a forward pass netting 65 yards. Newman carried the ball over the Harvard line on the next play.

HARVARD 1926 PRINCETON 1926 Combs, Sanchez, ... r. Aldright Daniels, Potter, ... r. Indle, Forrest Danile, Bradford, ... r. Helmuth, Clark Adie, McComber, Lewis, ... r. Hobson, Batchelor Wheelock, Manly, ... r. Crago, Richards Nash, Baldwin, Fordyce, ... r. Gates Granata, Winthrop, ... r. Claitor, Goldstein McGlone, Stafford, McGlone, ... r. Caulkins Howe, La Tulippe, ... r. Williams, Foster Moss, ... r. Cheek, ... r. Newman, Shannon, Eaton Score—Harvard 1926, 19; Princeton 1926, 6. Touchdowns—Cheek 3 for Harvard; Newman for Princeton. Goals after touchdowns—McGlone, Umpire—Hastings, Cornell. Referee—Wheeler. Harvard. Lineaman—Kinney, Trinity. Field judge—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Time—12m. periods.

ELIMINATION POSTPONED CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Elimination games to qualify for the National Challenge Cup Association football tournament were called off here by major soccer league teams on account of rain. Other league games were also postponed.

PRINCETON AND ELI COACHES
START WEEK OF HARD WORK

Other Mentors Are Busy Priming Their Teams for Hard Games Saturday, or Preparing for Following Week-End

While the Yale and Princeton football coaches are busy priming their eleven for the big game of the east next Saturday at Princeton, the coaches of the other larger college eleven will be devoting their time either in developing their teams for hard games Saturday or in perfecting them for big games on the following Saturday. For Harvard it will be a case of building up a strong eleven to face Yale Nov. 25, with little special attention being paid to the Brown game this coming Saturday. Next to the Yale-Princeton battle on Saturday in importance will come the Pennsylvania State College-University of Pennsylvania game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia; the University of Pittsburgh-Washington and Jefferson College battle at Pittsburgh; the Syracuse University-College University clash at Syracuse; the Harvard-Brown battle in the former's stadium, and the Columbia University-Dartmouth College contest in New York.

Next to the Harvard-Princeton game last Saturday the Cornell victory over Dartmouth at the Polo Grounds, New York City, attracted the most attention. The Ithacaans showed by the way in which they overran Dartmouth, 23 to 0, that Coach Gilmore Doble has developed an eleven which must be ranked among the strongest in the district this fall.

That Princeton's victory over Harvard might not be the only upset of the day, University of Pittsburgh defeated University of Pennsylvania, 7 to 6, a missed point after a touchdown being responsible for the Red and Blue's defeat, it being the second successive one the team had met with. It was also the seventh straight time that the Panthers had defeated Pennsylvania on the gridiron.

The showing made by the United States Military Academy in holding Notre Dame University to a scoreless tie is a great tribute to a strong team. That the Cadets will have a strong team to face the Midshipmen of Annapolis on Nov. 25, seems assured despite the fact that the Navy ran up the one-sided score of 52 to 0 over St. Xavier.

Syracuse University played its annual international game with McGill University and won easily 32 to 0, the Canadians being unable to do anything against the Orange defense.

Most of the intercollegiate contests found the east triumphing as usual. Boston College easily defeated Baylor University from Texas, 33 to 0, the losers failing to show much high-class football; Wabash College visited Washington & Jefferson College and was turned back 32 to 6; West Virginia University defeated Indiana University of the Western Conference 33 to 0, while Georgia School of Technology won for the south over the east by defeating Georgetown University 19 to 7.

While Harvard and Princeton were battling hard, Yale was meeting University of Maryland and, after letting the visitors make a field goal through some stupid individual playing, the Eli substitutes went to work and turned back the visitors 45 to 3. That Coach Hugh Bezdek did wisely when he shifted the Penn State College backfield was clearly indicated by its 10 to 0 victory over Carnegie Institute of Technology. Brown University was treated to somewhat of a surprise when it was forced to play its best football in order to defeat Bates College 27 to 12 in a game which was expected to be a walkaway for the Brownians. Another team which was defeated because it failed to make the point after touchdown was Tufts College, which lost a hard-fought game 13 to 12 to Bowdoin College, the winners scoring all of their points in the last period. With W. F. Koppisch '24 and Ashley leading the attack Columbia University came back from its overwhelming defeat at the hands of

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
West Point 9, Notre Dame 0.
Yale 45, Maryland 2.
Cornell 19, Dartmouth 7.
Columbia 17, Middlebury 6.
Syracuse 22, McGill 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Pennsylvania 6.
Lafayette 33, Rutgers 6.
Penn State 19, Carnegie Tech 0.
Vermont 31, Norwich 0.
Fordham 6, Colby 6.
N. Y. U. 17, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Amherst 52, St. Xavier 0.
Williams 22, Wesleyan 7.
Franklin & Marshall 19, Swarthmore 0.
Villanova 16, Muhlenberg 6.
Massachusetts A. C. 12, Stevens 0.
Washington & Jefferson 22, Wabash 6.
Brown 27, Bates 12.
Boston University 7, Providence 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 59, Worcester P. I. 0.
Columbia 1926 13, Cornell 1926 0.
Woburn 28, Buffalo 0.
Maine 14, New Hampshire 7.
Johannesburg 12, Tufts 12.
Allegheny 49, Westminster 3.
Syracuse 32, Cornell 1926 0.
Penn State 1926 16, Syracuse 1926 14.
Union 21, Hamilton 6.
Johns Hopkins 58, Drexel 0.
Dickinson 16, St. John's 2.
Bucknell 14, Lehigh 0.
Holy Cross 17, Springfield 0.
Connecticut A. C. 12, St. Stephen's 12.
Lebanon Valley 19, Susquehanna 0.
Boston College 33, Baylor 0.
Chicago 14, Ohio State 9.
Illinois 3, Wisconsin 0.
Iowa 23, Minnesota 14.
Northwestern 24, Purdue 13.
Utah State 26, W. Indiana 0.
Butler 12, DePaul 0.
Oberlin 17, Case 7.
Nebraska 28, Kansas 0.
Detroit 18, Haskell Indians 3.
Woodstock 13, Mercer 6.
Denison 22, Cincinnati 0.
Akron 19, Heidelberg 0.
Grinnell 50, Cornell College 3.
Drake 19, Colorado A. C. 0.
North Carolina 9, Virginia M. I. 7.
South Carolina 27, Furman 7.
Virginia P. I. 24, N. C. A. and M. 0.
Tennessee 31, Miss. A. and M. 0.
Chattanooga 13, Mercer 6.
Southern Methodist 17, Tex. A. and M. 0.
Texas 65, Southwestern 0.
Alabama P. I. 19, Tulane 0.
Vanderbilt 8, Kentucky 0.
Alabama 47, Louisiana State 3.

Cornell a week ago and defeated Middlebury College, 17 to 6. McGlone's superiority in field-goal kicking gave Williams College a victory over Wesleyan University, 25 to 7, in an important New England game in the Amherst-Williams-Wesleyan championship series.

While Harvard and Princeton were battling hard, Yale was meeting University of Maryland and, after letting the visitors make a field goal through some stupid individual playing, the Eli substitutes went to work and turned back the visitors 45 to 3. That Coach Hugh Bezdek did wisely when he shifted the Penn State College backfield was clearly indicated by its 10 to 0 victory over Carnegie Institute of Technology. Brown University was treated to somewhat of a surprise when it was forced to play its best football in order to defeat Bates College 27 to 12 in a game which was expected to be a walkaway for the Brownians. Another team which was defeated because it failed to make the point after touchdown was Tufts College, which lost a hard-fought game 13 to 12 to Bowdoin College, the winners scoring all of their points in the last period. With W. F. Koppisch '24 and Ashley leading the attack Columbia University came back from its overwhelming defeat at the hands of

E. J. POWERS APPOINTED COACH PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—E. J. Powers, Toronto, who coached the Westminster Hockey Club of Boston last winter, tonight was appointed head coach of the University of Pennsylvania hockey team. The appointment was announced by the council on athletics. Powers also will have charge of the lacrosse team. He was a star hockey and lacrosse player in Canada, some years ago and piloted the Westminster team to a hockey championship last season. Dr. Walter Carls was reappointed coach of baseball.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12.—President Daniel O'Neill of the Eastern League tonight issued a call for a special meeting to be held in this city, Nov. 20. There will be discussion of the draft rule and the attitude of the league on questions which may arise at the meeting of the National Association in Louisville next month.

U. S. GOLF BODY
ISSUES WARNING

Protests Growing Practice of Offering Large Purses to Professional Players

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The United States Golf Association, realizing the danger of the growing practice of offering large purses as an inducement to professional players to compete in open tournaments and exhibitions, has issued a warning and protest.

"While the United States Golf Association," says a statement of the executive committee, "has no desire to hinder or hamper any professional from competing in prize money tournaments or from earning money to the limit of his ability, nevertheless the present officials feel that if the practice now in vogue is not checked, great harm will be done in creating a class of professional players who will devote their entire time and attention to attending tournaments."

"The executive committee is aware of the keen desire of the ordinary golfer, to witness the performance of the leading professionals, and we assume that the growing interest in the game is partly responsible for the money inducements offered in open competition."

"The committee feels that in their efforts to promote and keep alive the best interests of the game, they cannot allow this practice to continue or increase without a protest."

"It is therefore earnestly requested that member clubs and sectional associations give this matter their earnest consideration and, in the future, when contemplating the staging of such tournaments, that the question of moderate prize money awards be carefully considered, bearing in mind that if this practice is allowed to be commercialized by the professionals, as in other sports, the phenomenal interest now taken by the ordinary golfer in the game will be nullified to a great extent."

TIGERS OVERWHELM
HARVARD AT SOCCER

Princeton's varsity soccer football team, playing an accurate and clever passing game, defeated Harvard last Saturday by the score of 8 goals to 0. The Crimson's new forward line was weak, due to the lack of experience and need of passing practice. Sometimes the Harvard men seemed unable to tell who was to take the ball, and many mixups resulted. The feature of the Princeton game was the offense. The clever passing game and excellent foot and headwork shown by all the players was particularly noticeable. Thomas and J. H. Jewitt played a great game for the Tigers. They dribbled around the Crimson's goal with great ease and rarely allowed the ball to be taken from them.

The Tiger's scoring started in the first half when the Princeton forwards drew John Pailo '23 out of goal and passed around him to J. W. Cooper '22, who had no difficulty in scoring. Thomas followed Cooper, scoring by a kick after he had received the ball from Jewitt. The Princeton players tried to stage a rally, but soon lost possession of the ball, and T. S. Mutch scored a goal from scrimmage. All attempts to hold Princeton failed and Jewitt caged the ball on a side shot just before the whistle blew ending the first half.

The second half of play was a repetition of the first, with the home team showing its weakness even more clearly. All attempts to rally were of no avail, and the Tigers continued to add to their score. Thomas drove the ball into the net three times and J. W. Cooper once. The summary:

PRINCETON HARVARD
Jewitt 0, ... r. Walker Thomas 1, ... r. Dorman Mutch 1, ... r. Bynington J. W. Cooper 1, ... r. Tuttle Pringle Townley 0, ... r. Eldridge Tuttle Davis 1, ... r. Beggs Sullivan Smart 0, ... r. chb. Wale Sedgwick 0, ... r. Ibb. Sullivan Pattiss Martin 1, ... r. rb. Hartley Innes 0, ... r. lb. Heizer J. W. Cooper 0, ... r. g. Beggs Score—Princeton University 8, Harvard University 0. Goal—Princeton 1, Harvard 0. Referee—P. Kerrigan. Boston Referee Association. Time—Two 45m. periods.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12.—President Daniel O'Neill of the Eastern League tonight issued a call for a special meeting to be held in this city, Nov. 20. There will be discussion of the draft rule and the attitude of the league on questions which may arise at the meeting of the National Association in Louisville next month.

Coupon for Your Convenience

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for
One Year, \$9.00 ☐ Six Months, \$4.50 ☐
Three Months, 2.25 ☐ One Month, 75c. ☐

Herewith ☐ M. O. ☐ Check ☐ for

Name

Address

City and State

MOBILE
JULIUS GOLDSTEIN
JEWELER
ROYAL STREET
THOS SPORTING GOODS CO.
Sporting Goods of All Kinds
14 Dauphin Street
MCBROOM SHOE SHOP

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ARIZONA

BISBEE

BRUCE PERLEY
General Insurance
Covering both Arizona and Mexico
Copper Queen Hotel Bldg., Bisbee, Arizona

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY

MAE M. ANDERSON MODERATE PRICES

The Styletex
HAT SHOP
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, Ribbons,
Flowers and Feather Fancies. Bagram Frames.
2071 UNIVERSITY AVE.
At Shattuck

Dry Goods—Fancy Goods
"The Ladies' Shop"

Brake's
Telegraph at Durant. Berkeley, Calif.

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston
NOW IN OUR NEW HOME
LH SERVICE CO.
Gold and Silversmiths
N. E. Cor. Shattuck Ave. & Allston St.
Phone Berkeley 578

Always the Latest and Best
Furnishings for Men
MCNEILL & BARCOCK
Successors to E. L. McNeill
2021 Shattuck Avenue
BERKELEY, CALIF.

THE SHOP OF WAISTS
MILLINERY
Individuality of Expression
M. R. ACKERMAN A. H. VASSAR
2177 Shattuck Avenue

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
2165 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley.

BATTERY SERVICE
All Makes of Batteries
Repaired—Recharged—Rebuilt
STORAGE—SUPPLIES—REPAIRS
DANA'S GARAGE
Telegraph & Blake
Lobby Bldg. Telephone Berkeley 1468
2 Years' Guarantee

GRANITE TUBS
W. E. KNOWLES, Proprietor
2310 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berkeley 1073

SIMPLIFIED BOOKKEEPING
FOR SMALL MERCHANTS
Hamilton W. Barnard
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
200 Hotel Whitecotton Berk. 7300

THE CAMERA SHOP
Kodak Quality Service
Picture Framing, Cards, Social Stationery
2023 Shattuck, Berkeley

MARINELLO SHOP
(Certified)
MRS. J. R. THORN, Prop.
Permanent Waving and Marcelling
2223 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berkeley 2292

SPECIALTY
FOOD SHOP
Salads Sandwiches Short Orders
Fountain Service
2230-2210 TELEGRAPH AVENUE

ORIENTAL RUGS
M. Y. PARNAY
2441 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 2400

THE WALLACE MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
2263 Shattuck Avenue. Opposite Public Library

California Meat Market
Telephone Berkeley 341. Berkeley 542
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

BRADLEY'S JEWELRY STORE
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.
Watch Repairing a Specialty
2306 Telegraph Ave.

Whitney & Whitney
Phone Berkeley 687
Fuel Merchants & Agents for
MOTOR OIL
Daily East Bay deliveries

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Finishing our specialty
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berkeley 1089

E. H. TORDOFF
Facsimile Productions
THE "ART" BINDER
BERKELEY

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 451. Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

HEMSTITCHING AND PLEATING
The Mode Art
Phone Berkeley 7804. Telegraph Ave., Cor. Haste

A. S. BRASFELD
HABERDASHER
Phone Berkeley 4215. 2245 Telegraph Ave.

SILL'S
S. J. SILL & CO.
Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables—
Hardware, 2189 University Avenue. Phone Berk.
8294. Delicacies. Try our home-made cake.

W. R. BURKE
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
Berkeley 1148. 2119 Center St.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Continued

Huston Bros.
EXCLUSIVE SHOES
Hotel Whitecotton Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.
SHOES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Phone Berkeley 460

RADSTON'S
2225 Shattuck Ave.
Books, Stationery and Engraving

F. L. Butterfield
2165 SHATTUCK AVE.
THE STOVE AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware
Crocery, Glassware, Cutlery, Garden Tools and
Seeds, Paints and Oils.

The Misses' Shop
2025 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Stops"
An Exclusive Assortment of
DRESSES, GOWNS,
COATS, WRAPS.
Unusual Values and Unusual Quality.

MERCANTILE
TRUST COMPANY
Successor to First National Bank of Berkeley
Head Office: San Francisco
Combined total resources \$98,267,000.00, as of
June 30, 1922.

WESTERN
VAN & STORAGE CO.
Large Auto Furniture Vans
Baggage, Piano and Furniture moved by
experienced men
PACKING—STORAGE—SHIPPING
1511 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley. Tel. Berk. 2690

LOFGREN'S
CLOTHES
EXPRESS
INDIVIDUALITY
Tailors to men and women.
3253-3255 Adeline St.,
Berkeley

HINK'S
DRY GOODS
One of Berkeley's
Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.
"SEND A PHOTOGRAPH"
Berk. 3143. 2039 Shattuck

ROCHESTER
ELECTRIC
COMPANY
Edison Mazda Lamps
COMPLETE ELECTRICAL SERVICE
1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for You
SHATTUCK AVE.
AT KITTREDGE ST. BERKELEY

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Durant Above Telegraph

FRESNO

Lewis Electric Company
Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port,
for anything electrical.
1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J

Bart Harvey
CLOTHIER
COR. J AND TULARE ST

Bagley's Bootery
SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN
Fresno, California

DEPENDABLE
AUTO REPAIRING
THEW & PITTMAN
Phone 5719. 1600 H Street
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

The Wonder
Women's Apparel—Exclusively
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

FRED WHIGG
HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
MAGNANIMO
2006 Fresno Street
(Down Stairs)
Also Operating Einstein's
Millinery Department

R. S. CROWL PRINTING CO.
DEPENDABLE PRINTERS
2308 Tulare Street Telephone 2538

BYFIELD'S SHOP OF GIFTS
"GIFTS THAT PLEASE"
For Every Occasion
2136 Tulare Street Fresno, Calif.

W. C. WILSON & CO.
Automobile Wheel and Spring Work Trailers
345 H Street, Fresno, California

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND

BAGGAGE
for your every need will be
found in our unusually large
stock at
LOW PRICES
We are exclusive agents for Hartmann
and Instructo Wardrobe trunks.
Quality Trunk Co.
14th and Broadway—Oakland, Calif.

TAFT & PENNOYER
Company
Established in 1875
Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House
Holiday goods of all descriptions
ARRIVING DAILY
Conservative Lowest Pricings
Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets.
OAKLAND

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
1538 Broadway
Oakland

WILLIAM W. LEON Phone Lakeside 441
Melrose Upholstering Co.
EXPERT REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Refinishing cabinet work. Mattresses made over.
Will gladly call at your home with samples.
Estimates given.
471 TWENTY-FIFTH STREET
Bet. Broadway and Telegraph
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Ford and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.—Pied 416
OAKLAND, CALIF.

H. S. Grant Realty Co.
"Courtesy and Efficient Service, Always"
High class residential and business
properties.
Your interests carefully attended to.
2421 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Phone Oakland 8105

Colonial Cafeteria
Continuous Service
422-428 Fourteenth Street
Between Broadway and Franklin
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
AND GARDEN
917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

"Your White Servant"

Excelsior
LAUNDRY CO.
Telephone Oakland 649
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Ballard's
1427 BROADWAY
OAKLAND, CALIF.
Main Society Brand Clothes are sold

STECKMEIST'S
CUSTARD ICE CREAM
(very fine)
and
CANDIES OF THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY
We Deliver
4188-4192 Piedmont Ave. Phone Piedmont 123

EXCLUSIVE HOMES
and
FARM LANDS
GLENN B. DERBYSHIRE
REALTOR
307 Syndicate Bldg. Phone Lakeside 141

Crystal
Laundry Co.
Phone Lakeside 541
OAKLAND, CAL.

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
in your MEAT supply with
our cash and carry system.
CARSTEN E. SCHMIDT
12th St., bet. Broadway and Franklin

CLOTHES
CLEAN
CLEAN
OUR SPECIAL MILL
FINISH RENEWS THE
LIFE OF YOUR SUIT
2044 Telegraph Ave. Phone Oakland 356

DECORATIVE NEEDLECRAFT
ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK, DESIGNS,
and INFANTS' WEAR.
EMMA R. ISEN 528 Fifteenth St.

HUSING BROS.
Groceries, Fruits, Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
318 14th St. Phone Lakeside 525 and 526

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street BERKELEY
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

SANBORN—Florist
Established 1852
Flowers, Seeds, Ornamental Plants
1525 Broadway OAKLAND, CAL.

CHAS. T. COX
The 40th Street Store
LADIES' and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS
4020 Piedmont Avenue Oakland, Calif.

M. BOCK, Tailor
405 Franklin St.
Telephone Oakland 1007

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND—Continued

STRABLE
HARDWOOD COMPANY
VENEERED PANELS
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WALLBOARD
HARDWOOD FLOORING
OAKLAND

Capwells
CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
Begin your Christmas shopping
early at this store of good service.

SMITH BROTHERS
472 THIRTEENTH ST., OAKLAND
Personal greeting cards in exclusive
designs. Novelties in Leather Goods.

PALO ALTO

Serviceable, Reliable
FOOTWEAR
THOITS SHOE STORE
174 University Avenue

MILLINERY
Mrs. T. V. McCoy
Exclusive Agent for Vogue
Hats
867 University Ave. Phone 1602

Christmas Cards
and
Fine Stationery
at
CRANDALL'S

HERRICKS
STUDIOS
GIFTS

STANFORD LAUNDRY
J. BYRON BLOIS, Mgr.
"Quality and Service"
252 Forest Avenue 628-Y

FRAZER CO.
Specialists in Apparel
LATEST FASHION STYLES
COATS SUITS SWEATERS
PHIPPS HATS
SILK HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
Fashion Park Clothes for Men

THE BANK
of
PALO ALTO

Palo Alto Hardware Co.
for
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Phone P. A. 65

Palo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves
Phone 12. 300 University Ave.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets,
Underwear and Hosiery

PALO ALTO FLOWER AND SEED SHOP
256 Emerson Street
SHRUBS, CUT-FLOWERS, FLORAL PIECES,
SEEDS, BULBS.
Phone Palo Alto 11-J

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441. 525 Emerson Street

Altomont Creamery
262 University Ave. Phone 97

GROCERIES
Fruit and Vegetables
BIXBY & LILLIE

University Creamery
209 University Avenue
Stanford Electric Works
A. B. PETERSON, Proprietor
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
LIGHTING FIXTURES MOTOR WORK
234 University Ave., Palo Alto Cal. Phone 948

HYDE'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery and Pictures
Corner University Ave. and Hamona St.

E. B. QUACKENBUSH
Furniture—New and Used
Phone 1953-W. 400-418 High St.

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321. 324 University Ave.

STUART, THE PRINTER
Commercial and Society Printing
545 Emerson Street Phone 535

CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO

Conveniently Located
THE PEOPLES BANK
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS
8th and J Streets Sacramento, Cal.

CHAS. P. NATHAN
AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and
Children
Cor. 5th & L Sts.

Sacramento San Joaquin Bank
A PYRAMID OF RESOURCES
OF STRENGTH SINCE 1867
Commercial—Savings—Trust
WITH BRANCHES FOR
YOUR CONVENIENCE
Fifth and J Tenth and K
Seventh and J Oak Park

H. L. DEAN
QUALITY GROCER
Phone M. 408 BEST SERVICE
Groceries Fruits Vegetables
Get the Best
FREE DELIVERY

CHARRIES & CO.
Exterior and Interior
PAINTING
Imported and Domestic
WALL PAPERS
Professional advice with
every can of paint sold for home use
1008-12 Seventh Street
Sacramento California

PALM BROTHERS
COAST TIRE DISTRIBUTORS
PREST-O-LITE HEADQUARTERS
All Electrical Work Guaranteed
Phone M. 1074. 1014 12th St.

Chatterton Bakery
720 J STREET
Purity in ingredients—cleanliness in
preparation, features that identify the
goodness and guarantee the unsurpassed
quality of Chatterton Baking in all its
varieties.

HALE BROS., Inc.
A Department Store for the People
MEETING the needs of the home and
every member of the family with
goods of quality that give satisfaction
—at value-giving prices.
5th and K Sts. Sacramento

BLACK'S PACKAGE CO.
910-914 Ninth St., Sacramento
Grocers
We are eager to make friends as well
as customers.

MASON'S
STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON, Proprietress
Phone Main 231. 2030 O Street

PATRONIZE
Geo. M. Dorman & Son
Men's Furnishings 1007 K St.

SAN FRANCISCO

POST-TAYLOR GARAGE, Inc.
Post and Taylor Streets
A reliable and trustworthy place to
store your car.

VICTORIA CAFETERIA
Home recipes used in preparing wholesome,
carefully cooked foods.
135 POWELL STREET

FRANK W. PETERS
BETTER TAILORING
FOR MEN
519 Geary Street SAN FRANCISCO

M. CLEMENTS, Tailor
Suits Made to Order.
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing, Altering.
Phone Franklin 5293. 1080 Polk Street

JOSEPH'S
Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

G. LEDERER'S HAIR STORE
508 Sutter St., above Powell
Firm Established 1866

COHL BROTHERS
Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730

F. J. YOUNG
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
105 Montgomery St. 4th Floor Sutter 2848

Geo. J. Croal
MERCHANT TAILOR
600-10-11 Chronicle Bldg. Douglas 1408

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Special Rates on Manuscripts
MISS PATRICIA PATTERSON, Hotel Stewart

Insurance—YOUNG & PARKER—Real Estate
Fire, Plate Glass, Automobile and Elevator, Etc.
910 Kobi Building. Phone Sutter 208

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

CITY COAL
COMPANY
100. Brennan Street Douglas 4620
King, Knight, Richmond
American Block, Cerrillos Anthracite
Our Standard Brands
BRANCH YARD
4545 Geary Street Douglas 4620

Diamonds, Watches,
Platinum and Gold
Jewelry
HARRY HARRIS
249 POWELL ST.
Watch and Jewelry
Repairing
Ally 285 Geary St. "The One Rose Shoppe"

L. D. McLEAN CO.
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.
Telephone
"Prospect One"

DE PUE
WAREHOUSES
A. C. WORTHINGTON
Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
Merchants' Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wm. J. Schureman
FURS Exclusive FURS
Fur Garments Made and Remodeled
929 Whittier Bldg. 188 Geary Street
Tel. Sutter 2312 SAN FRANCISCO

"Quality First"
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
MARKET 1731
Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

EVERGOOD PAINTS
THE TOZER CO.
439 SUTTER ST. 2379 MISSION ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Bate Bros
777 Sutter Street
Just above Grant Ave.

FINE FURNITURE
RUGS AND DRAPERIES
Zobels
MILLINERY
"Nationally Known"
OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS
23 Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MINOR'S
HABERDASHERY
880 Market Street, San Francisco

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
423-427 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO

PODESTA & BALDOCCHI
FLORISTS
Telephone 224-226 Grant Ave.
Kearny 4975. San Francisco, Calif.

MARNELL & CO.
PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING
761A Market St., opp. Grant Ave.
Phone Kearny 5064

GENERAL INSURANCE
"Service for those who need Insurance"
WALTER H. WHITE
San Francisco
420 California Street Phone Kearny 3335

OLD AND RARE BOOKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
JOHN HOWELL
823 Post Street SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Union Square

SHELLGRAIN AND RITTER
FLORISTS
148 Kearny St. Phone Kearny 3999

MIMOGRAPHED sales-letters, price lists,
circulars, etc., also expert stenographic
service, depositums, legal work. WM. C.
SCHUSTER, 515 Merchant's National Bank
Bldg., San Francisco.

JOSEPH LEVY, General Insurance
Automobile, Fire, Plate Glass, Compensation, etc.
1006 Claus Spreckels Bldg. Tel. Doug. 3364

CALIFORNIA

Mission Street District, San Francisco

JOHNSON'S
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS.
2254-56 Mission Street

Gilbert's Lunch
"GOOD FOOD"
2513 Mission St. Bet. 21st and 22nd

Ocean Avenue District, San Francisco

THE INGLEWOOD SWEET SHOP
AND TEA ROOM
1709 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4219

RICHARD LEE, UPHOLSTERER
Upholstered Furniture and Draperies made to order
1507 Ocean Ave. Randolph 2650

WILLIAM THE TAILOR
Cleaning and Pressing
1649 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4267

SAN JOSE

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
San Jose, Cal.

General Banking
FARMERS UNION
GROCERIES
HARDWARE
CROCKERY
IMPLEMENTS
ETC.
181 W. Santa Clara
Street,
SAN JOSE, CAL.

Bon Ton Millinery
Exclusive
But Not Expensive
160 S. 1st St. S. J. 2402.

Prussia & Co.
An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop
for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.
Melvin, Roberts & Horwarth
Fancy and Office Tailors
Decks, Chairs, Piles, Suits, Suits
1364 SOUTH FIRST ST.

Operating St. James Grill
Featuring Grand Dinner, 12 m. to 4 p.m.
185 North First Street

New Books
FINE PAPER
WINCH & MARSHALL
22 South First Street
San Jose, California
Engraving. Photo. Press

CHILDREN'S BOOKS
Children's Books

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Quality and Correct Prices
14 E. Santa Clara Street
CHATELAIN LA DUCHESSE
Sole Importers
170 South First St., San Jose, Cal.

Ice Cream and Candies
90 So. 1st St., San Jose, Cal. Phone S. J. 4118

SCHULTE BROS.
Blockbuster Supplies
(Wire for us and we will wire for you)
19 South Second Street, San Jose, Cal.

For Your Next Meal Serve
Chatterton Napkin Rolls
They Are Satisfying
SAN JOSE CHATTERTON NAKIN
Phone 402

APPLETON & CO.
Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

H. R. BARDWELL
JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER
Expert Repairing of all kinds.
Complete Selection of Watched Diamonds and
Jewelry moderately priced.
92 & 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

CANDIES—ICE CREAM—LUNCHEON
Wilson's
51 E. FIRST ST. SAN JOSE

F. W. GROSS & SON
DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

McKenley Glass
CHATELAIN LA DUCHESSE
Stoves, Linoleum, Upholstery, Window Shades,
Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

Golden West
Cleaners Phone 60
San Jose

25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler
Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST
Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

BLOOM'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
135 S. FIRST ST.
Phone 1130

EXPERT CLEANERS
and DYERS
632 South First Street San Jose, Cal.

In San Jose It's
HEROLD'S FOR SHOES
18-25 E. Santa Clara Street Repairing
SAN-I-STONE Shower Walls and Floors
H. C. SCHLOSSER 115 Hollywood
Phone San Jose 4190-J

STULL & SONNICKSEN
WEARING APPAREL—DRY GOODS
146-148 South First Street, San Jose, California
PHONE SAN JOSE 526

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 623

PAPERHANGER
THOMAS BAIN Phone 4442
PAINTER REAL ESTATE

J. E. FISHER
INSURANCE
12 N. 2nd, San Jose, Cal. LOANS AND NOTARY

MOBILIERING & GOODWIN
Heat Exchangers—Landscape
84 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

GIEMME MUSIC HOUSE
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
14 E. San Antonio Street Phone San Jose 4199

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE—Continued
DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—WRAPS
—SKIRTS—WAISTS—SWEATERS
We specialize in large sizes.

The Paris
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.
CHAS. C. NAVLET Co.
Nurserymen Seedsman
Florists

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando St., San Jose

HART'S
WE GIVE YOU GREEN STAMPS
SAN JOSE'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ

Real Estate Exchange
MARY JANE HANLY

Santa Cruz, California
MORRIS ABRAMS
Established 1890

Clothing and Shoes
OF QUALITY

INDEPENDENT MARKET
Fancy Meats, Fish and Poultry
The Wise Housekeeper's Choice

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES
FRAZIER LEWIS Victoria Chocolates; make
Santa Cruz famous for candy. His ice cream
is unique in that it contains no "filler."

STOCKTON

PHONE 247 **WALTER CHAMPREUX**
VALLEY FLORAL CO.
"THE STOCKTON FLORISTS"
247 E. Weber Ave. 109 N. Sutter St.
STOCKTON, CALIF.

SAN JOAQUIN
Building & Loan Association
We pay 6% on paid up shares.
7.5% on installment shares.

Office of NOBLE & REID
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Phone 154 11 S. Hunter St.

SHERMAN & DOERR
GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Orders Called For and Delivered
Phone 2410-J 545 S. East Street

THE LYRIC MILLINERY
INDIVIDUAL DESIGNS
Personal Attention
Phone 2428 116 N. Sutter St.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT MARKET
Groceries Free Delivery
C. P. KINNEY, Prop.
231 N. Calif. Street Phone 555

CARTERS NEWS STAND
Cor. Sutter and Main Streets
Current number of The Christian Science
Monitor on sale.

CHRELFALL BROS.
Kuppenheimer Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
Goods
439 E. MAIN STREET

Reliable Cleaners
Work called for and delivered.
T. J. FARABEE
1819 E. Washington
Phone 5141

YOLLAND & COMPANY
Coal—ICE—Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.
HERBERT J. MANN/
Public Accountant

Phone 404 222 Yosemite Bldg.
R. A. Preshers
STAR TOWEL CO.
Phone 1310 210 1/2 S. California St.

Expert Repairing and Renovating of
ORIENTAL RUGS
by ALEX. T. DARR
420 E. Channel Street Phone 4428-W

GOULD, "THE LIGHT MAN"
Everything Electrical for the Home
RADIO OUTFITS
415 E. Main Street Phone 383

The Arlington Cafeteria
A Popular Eating Place
26 S. Sutter, Bet. Main and Market
PARK HACKETT
Auto Repairing
Phone 1403 127-129 E. Channel St.

Millinery, Corsets, Brassieres
Phone 2106
DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW
GROCERS
802 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CALIF.
Telephone 814

FLORIDA

ST. AUGUSTINE

Come to Historical St. Augustine
A. L. SLATER
Real Estate and Insurance
Established in 1887

TAMPA

BOSTAIN'S
CAFETERIA
"On the Bridge" and Y. M. C. A.

FLORIDA

TAMPA—Continued

Coal and Cold Problems Unknown
On the Gulf, Island Resort, attractively and
completely furnished cottages; city conveniences,
fine fishing, boating, surf bathing, golfing; good
roads to all points; convenient to churches and
schools; children welcome; bring your automobile
and enjoy yourself. Information write
COTTER REALTY COMPANY
TAMPA, FLA.

RED CROSS SHOES

All of supreme attraction for the
economical buyer.

CRACOWANER'S

Women's Fine Apparel
Maas Brothers
1000 N. 1st St. TAMPA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Trohsin's
Correct Dress for Women,
50 WHITEHALL
Geo. Muse Clothing Company
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes
and Furnishings for Men and Boys
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleaners
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
120 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1866 Tel. Box 1071

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE

O. A. MATSON
Books, Stationery, Sporting Goods
206 W. Central Avenue
ROSENWALD'S
Ladies', Children's and Men's Furnishings
Corner 4th St. and Central Ave.

COAL SUPPLY AND LUMBER CO.
4-Phones-5
J. A. KINNER
Willie-Nilla Cash & Carry Self Service
205 S. First Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Visit the Fannette Shoppe
17 West 42nd St.
where satisfaction is given in all branches of
hairdressing work.

De Olde English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

ARTHUR H. COHEN
Insurance
For every need
30 E. 43rd St. Tel. Vanderbilt 3308

NATHAN H. WEIL
INSURANCE
842 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 0419

DANCE!
SHELTON DEWEY
Modern Dance Specialist and Authority
Private or Class Lessons. Bryant 4502
Studio, 26 West 47th Street, New York

OREGON

COQUILLE

Farmers and Merchants Bank
RELIABLE BANKERS
Coquille, Ore.

MARSHFIELD

THE JUST IN STORE
T. W. JUSTEN, Proprietor

PORTLAND

Union Sign Co.
B. L. MORSE
SIGNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
20 W. Park St., at Oak Broadway 3521

SUITS PRESSED
35c
104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

WINK'S HARDWARE
14th and Washington
Quality Service
East 625 Main 0759

BROADWAY DYE & CLEANING WORKS
HAVE YOUR FALL GARMENTS DYED—
THE RESULTS WILL GRATIFY YOU.
370-376 Union Ave. No. Portland, Ore.

TUPLAY
MAKES GOOD CLOTHES
400 Patton Building, Cor. 3rd and Washington

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
All kinds of Machine and Blacksmith Work.
Acetylene Welding, Cylinder Grinding.
H. B. BLACK
17th and Alder Streets Broadway 2981

THE IVY PRESS
FINE PRINTING M. R. MANN
The House of Individual Service
852 Stark Street, Portland, Ore. Pittcock Block
Both Phones

ENGRAVING R. F. PRESCOTT
STATIONERY 887 Northwestern
Bank Bldg. PORTLAND, OREGON
AND JEWELRY

NIKLAS & SON
Florists
403 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
342 Washington 125 Broadway
Morgan Building PORTLAND, OREGON

PRINTING ROYER PRINTING CO.
Yamhill at Fourth
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending
Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

OREGON

PORTLAND—Continued

M. SCOVILL
Strictly a Bicycle Salesroom
and Repair Shop
Yale Bicycles
Fairy Velocipedes
84 6th Street
Between Stark & Oak
Portland, Oregon

WINTHROP HAMMOND CO.
Correct Apparel for Men
NEW LOCATION
324-326 Morrison St. (Hotel Portland)

Gravelle
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
346 WASHINGTON ST.

The Powder Puff
PERMANENT WAVING
By the Very Latest Improved Methods
Suite 635-637 Morgan Bldg. Phone 529-38

Cantilever
Shoe for Men
853 Alder Street Medical Bldg.

The Best in Footwear
THREE STORES
B. K. Baker SHOES
308 Washington, 270 Morrison and
380 Morrison Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

SWETLAND'S
Confectionery and Restaurant
Announce Their New Location
344 MORRISON, near BROADWAY

Philadelphia Van Matre-Howard
Battery Company
We recharge and repair
all makes of batteries.
48 North Broadway
Portland Oregon

"Immaculate Linen"
IMPERIAL
LAUNDRY CO.
We Strive to Please
365 Russell Phone East 0230

FORSYTHE'S
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
Formerly known as
FOSTER CLOAK AND SUIT CO.
788 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
NEW LOCATION
94 PARK STREET
1 1/2 Blocks North of Main Theatre
Adjoining Telephone Bldg.

Charles F. Berg
Gloves—Hosiery—Umbrellas—Waists—Skirts and
Underwear. Morrison Street, Post Office opposite

O. C. PRITCHARD
PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR
LICENSED AND BONDED
Specialized Service in Business Matters
1833 Northwestern Bank Building
Main 3094—Res. Main 2784

PHOTOGRAPHY
BY
386 1/2 Washington Street
Portland, Ore.

Edw. M. Laird Harry E. Norton
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' HAIRCUTTING
Recently with M. & F. Company
Phone Broadway 0645
Room 206, Pittcock Bldg., Wash. at W. Park

Clamori
HATS
Featuring individual,
distinctive hats at
from \$5 to \$12.

WRIGHT AUTO SERVICE
112 N. 16th St., cor. Gillam
Phone Broadway 1405
High Class Automobile Repairing
Careful and Courteous Service

Young's
Always the new and
pleasing style concepts
in Suits, Wraps, Dresses
and Gowns for every
occasion.
Priced with admirable restraint.

G. Strohecker and Sons
Portland Heights Grocers
Patronage of readers of The Christian Science
Monitor is appreciated.
732 Patton Road Main 5405

ALLEN-GOODSELL MOTOR CO.
Twelfth and Stark Streets
AUTHORIZED Ford
SALES AND SERVICE
We specialize on our Pastries
PANAMA RESTAURANT
109 Broadway Portland, Ore.
A smile of satisfaction when you leave.

HAMILTON JOHNSTONE
Insurance—Investments—Real Estate
Northwest Co., Gasco Bldg., Portland, Oregon
Hemstitching, white, 6c per yard straight,
slipover dresses, Pleated Skirts ready to wear,
BUTTON & PLATING SHOP, 200 Royal Bldg.

BARNY JOHNSON & CO., REALTORS
Hotels and Apartments a Specialty
66 Sila Street Phone Broadway 7947

OREGON

PORTLAND—Continued

Florists
Fine Flowers for All Occasions
Artistically Arranged
324 W. WASHINGTON STREET
Main 0290

L. T. Levinson
WOMEN'S AND MISSES APPAREL
MORRISON STREET AT PARK

JCPenney Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES
Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Clothing,
Furnishings, and Shoes

Kafoury Bros
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
406-474 State Street
CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS
Home Outfitters
407 Court Street

MRS. H. P. STITH
MILLINERY
333 State Street Telephone 1550

A. A. CLOTHING CO.
AARON ASTILL, Prop.
Clothing, Hats, Shoes
247 N. Commercial St. SALEM, OREGON

WASHINGTON
ABERDEEN
THE ABERDEEN
NATIONAL BANK
Member
Federal Reserve Bank

Kaufman-Leonard Company
QUALITY
FURNITURE
AT POPULAR PRICES
BLUTH & BLYTH, Inc.
Good Clothes for Men
ABERDEEN CENTRALIA

CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, INC.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS AND BONDS.
GEORGE J. WOLFE
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND
DRY GOODS.
OKR'S GROCERY
House of Quality
Best of Everything for the Table
4059 Arcade Bldg. SEATTLE
Phone Elliot 1588 Hours: 9-5 P. M.

BELLINGHAM
THE HOME STORE
A. LAWSON
1208-1214 Bay Street
FOR DRY GOODS—MEN'S AND—WOMEN'S
FURNISHINGS

THE STORE FOR MEN
BELLINGHAM
THE MELODY SHOP
Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music
307 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash.

Elizabeth's
MILLINERY FOR SMART WOMEN
TROPICAN HOTEL
W. M. STUBER
Dairy Products—Groceries
Fruits
714 E. Holly St. BELLINGHAM, WASH.

H. J. CROCKETT
GROCERIES
707 Irving Street
Phone 644

GEO. E. LUDWIG
WATCH EXPERT
Watches and Fine Jewelry
1250 Elk Street

Make-Over Hat Shop
Will solve your millinery problems
1249 Elk Street, just around the corner from
Holly Street

Schubbe's
MILLINERY AND
READY-TO-WEAR
BELLINGHAM, WASH.
Phone 302

EDMONDS-ON-THE-SOUND
W. L. GARDNER
Furniture New and Used
OLD WALNUT ANTIQUES

EVERETT
LEONA TORGERSON
Dramatic Soprano
Concert—Oratorio—Teacher
Church Soloist
Bell's Court EVERETT, WASH.

THE BOOKNOOK
R. V. ALLEN, Prop.
2722 Colby, Everett, Wash.
Prompt attention given to special book orders.

THE MILLER JEWELRY CO.
1420 Hewitt
A. H. NEW & J. A. JENKINS
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
"THE WATCH HOUSE"
COLBY BAKERY
Home Made Breads, Cakes and Pastry
2101 Colby Avenue Phone Main 477

VAN OLINDA ART SHOP
Everett, Wash.

WASHINGTON

EVERETT—Continued

CHAFFEE'S
Ready to Wear Shop
STYLE—QUALITY—VALUE

JEWELL'S AGENCY
COLLECTIONS

SEATTLE
TERMINAL GARAGE
Twenty-Four Hour Service
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
Cars Stored, Washed and
Polished
Railroad Ave. Main 0934
At Jackson St. Seattle

GREETING CARDS
for the approaching
HOLIDAY SEASON
For phonograms, or special printing, orders must
be in by office not later than December 1, 1922.

JOHN R. EDWARDS
Phone Elliot 0836 560 Empire Bldg.
We guarantee to Hand Iron Men's Shirts
when so ordered.

WEST SEATTLE
LAUNDRY
MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning
General Launderers including Wet Wash

ESTELLA TRAINER
is the new proprietor of
The Pullman Diner,
Stall 86, Pike Place Market
A cordial invitation to call is extended, your
patronage will be appreciated.

MYRTLE A. WARE
Teacher of Piano
PRIVATE STUDIO
6511 19th Ave., N. E. Kenwood 3017
SEATTLE

The Girls Club No. 1,
Is for the benefit of young business girls desiring
home atmosphere at rate corresponding with
their income; good board; place to receive
friends; sewing, laundry privileges.
1115 Cherry St., Seattle. Phone EL 1487

E. G. EVERETT
TAILOR
Suite 221, Leary Bldg. SEATTLE
Have your corsets specially designed for you.
SPENCER CORSETS
MRS. F. A. DAVIS
4059 Arcade Bldg. SEATTLE
Hours: 9-5 P. M.

AUGUSTINE & KYER
MAIN STORE—515-517 FIRST AVE.
UPTOWN—1520 THIRD AVE.
CAPITOL HILL—500 FIFTEENTH AVE.
QUEEN ANNE—1507 QUEEN ANNE AVE.

GROCERS
Jones-Thurlock Company
RIGHT PRICES—GOOD GOODS
Fourteenth and East Pike Sts., SEATTLE
EAST 878

GENERAL PRINTING CO.
WILLARD E. TAYLOR
Commercial & Job Printing
605 Pacific Bldg. Seattle
Main 1806

Mary Bock Misses Shop
THE DOROTHY PROCKES and
other attractive models from 4 to 20 years.
519 UNION STREET

STEWART MAILING LIST CO.
Multigraphing—Printing—Addressing
Mailing Lists of Every Character in the
Northwest.
Hinkley Bldg. SEATTLE Main 6530

MERCHANTS PRINTING CO.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Prop.
"We want your business"
72 Columbia Street Main 0677 SEATTLE

Catalogs Booklets
ACME-PRESS
819 Third SEATTLE Main 1997
WHITCOMB LUMBER CO.
Wholesale
Fir and Cedar Lumber and Shingles
WHITE BUILDING SEATTLE
If You Need a New Wardrobe Call on

WINONA
515 Union Street Women's Beautiful Apparel,
new or slightly used, at remarkable prices.
"S. O. S."
PLACEMENT BUREAU
FOR OFFICE WORKERS
Tel. Main 1562, Main 1568
215 American Bank Building

THE COWLEY INVESTMENT CO.
REALTORS
Homes, Business and Investment Property,
Insurance, Mortgage Loans.
Elliot 0587 416-15 New York Block SEATTLE

THE HAIR CUTTING SHOP
KRUMMECK
UNIVERSAL HOTEL NORTH AVE. NEAR UNION

MUHL PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Stencils, Varnishes, Etc.
Special Paint for Special Purposes
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING
619 Pike Street Telephone Main 0501

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE CO.
MISS RENNICK, Mgr.
Mimeographing—Multigraphing. General Corre-
spondence and Legal Work. Specifications.
Elliot 0580 580 Empire Bldg.

YE HANDY GROCERY SHOP
2682 California Ave., opp. Lafayette School
West 1513
"LET US SERVE YOU"

BROOKLYN DAIRY CO.
Inc.
4333 University Way. Kenwood 59. SEATTLE
T. J. O'NEIL
PANTAGES BLDG. TAILOR
Main 738
Mimeographing

THE WILLIS SHOP
Blouses, Silk Underwear and Neckwear
307 Riverside Avenue Opposite Post Office

DODD MILLINERY
Exclusive and Inexpensive
Trimmed, Tailored and Sport Hats.
307 Riverside Opposite Post Office

WILL H. DODD
Men's and Young Men's Custom-Made
CLOTHING
207 Hyde Block SPOKANE, WASH.

WESTERN ASBESTOS SUPPLY
All kinds of pipe covering
920 N. Howard Max. 174
INLAND FINANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Automobile, fire, theft, plate glass and burglary.
628 Peyton Bldg. Main 2878

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE—Continued

Knittle Corset Co.
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
Main 2711 SEATTLE Near Union

CHARACTER AND QUALITY
FOOTWEAR
for Men
Women
Children
TWO STORES
Second and Madison
Third at Pike
SEATTLE, WASH.

W. F. LARNE
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry Made to Order
419 PIKE ST. SEATTLE

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
And all makes of rebuilt typewriters.
Sold or convenient terms.
E. W. HALL CO.
Elliot 5457 921 3rd Ave.

FURNACES
Installed, Repaired and Cleaned
CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS, AND VENTILATING
TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING
FINLAY & ROBB, Inc.
90 Lenora St. SEATTLE Main 5704

Murray
507 Pine St.
Ready to Wear and Hats
Autumn and Winter
Becoming Fashions at Fitting Prices
For Women and Misses—also Extra Sizes
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Voigt Leather Specialty Co.
High Grade Leather Goods
Made to Order
115 Marion St. Seattle Main 8530

Newbrand's
BOOT SHOP
1325 3d Avenue
Dependable Footwear for Women and
Girls at Moderate Prices

THE SHERBROOKE
1068 East Thomas Street
FOUR ROOM AND BATH
Apartments
Unfurnished and freshly Renovated
Phone Capitol 3731

Central Stenographic Service
H. E. BRILICHMAN
Multigraph Dept. Office Supplies
Stenographic Dept. Translation of
Foreign Languages

LETTERS
List Handling Addressing Temporary or
Permanent Help
401 Central Building Telephone Main 4088 Seattle

REVITT'S
AN EXCLUSIVE
Diamond and Platinum Shop
Special Order Work and Repairing
2212 White Building, 428 Union St., 2nd Floor
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Ten Men Come to Taos. But Taos Comes to One

ALMOST 20 years ago two young New York artists, traveling through the west in a wagon, came upon the adobe town of Taos. The month was September and the fertile valley a beautiful sight, an inspiration for those who ply the brush for happiness. The primitive people of the out-of-the-way region were harvesting their crops by sunlight and by moonlight. Brown people they were, both Mexican and Indian, happy people with happy children, in a garden spot protected by mountains that box in the valley on three sides.

"The two artists found so much to admire and respect and were so deeply moved by the sights and life of the valley that they decided that they had wandered far enough and here was work for a lifetime. Thus began the Taos art colony."

So reads the catalogue of the 10 artists of the Taos Society now exhibiting at the Howard Young Galleries in New York. It is an intriguing introduction but it suggests only faintly the colorful New Mexican valley which the canvases themselves reveal, a valley of grassy, flat land running to meet the distant mountains and leaping into rounded hills as it runs; with sluggish streamlets washing pink clay banks and pausing beneath the shade of scattered cottonwoods; of a straggling street of adobe houses where strings of scarlet peppers hang from the projecting rafters and Indians in red and blue and green pass slowly in and out; all this drenched in hot and pouring sunshine, a molten glass to magnify the recurring dramas of Cyclopean clouds above the encircling heights of purple and rose. No wonder the artists flock to Taos. No wonder the Taos exhibitions are everywhere popular.

Even beyond this feast of color there is the Indian legend, ever irresistible to the American imagination, and beyond this the thought that here in the primitive America, an America yet untouched by civilization, is a source from which, perhaps, artists may draw a stream of art peculiarly native and of welcome freshness.

But pleasing as may be this opportunity to glimpse this country of unspoiled brilliance, there is another opportunity in this exhibit which is equally interesting: the opportunity to see how much of themselves artists put into their paintings. Here are 10 men who have come to Taos with all its wealth of color and subject. Ten men able and proficient in their profession. With trained eyes they have gazed upon the one valley, the one town, the one ramp of turning hills, and here are their records.

A great similarity might well be expected by one unversed in the ways of painters, a repetition of form, of color, even of interpretation. But there is none. Something of likeness may be caught by the eye in the flat one-story houses, in the round of the bare hills, in the dress of the native figures, while reason may complete the identification. But beyond that these might be pictures of a half score of different valleys, clothed by as many different natures and lit by as many different suns.

Here is the Taos of J. H. Sharp, a Taos you will call the true Taos if you are one to whom the primrose is but a primrose. It is excellently painted, accurately reduced, with the fairness of the country and no more. Were you ever to travel that way, you would recognize it immediately, but you would never write a poem about it or hear its voice by day or night.

Here is the Taos of Walter Ufer, a more dramatic, stirring Taos. The

walls of the buildings, not tawny, but bright orange in the sunlight, bulge and lean, clouds race frantically across a sky of burning blue, the very ground is possessed by this restlessness, till the whole seems undulating in some strangely lethargic earthquake. It is interesting, but you cannot help seeing the artist pulling the strings, for all the world as if he were showing a penny peep show.

But, if the Taos of Ufer is dramatic, the Taos of Blumenschein is drama itself. One looks not upon realism but upon the stage of a great theater, as it were, with all modern equipment of scenery and lighting. From one of the wings stream the glare of yellow flood lights playing upon a cathedral rearing its tower against a backdrop of decoratively arranged clouds and mountain peaks and upon a procession of worshipers marching into the foreground. It is intense, crashing in color, but it is the art of the theater. Then there is the Taos of Birger Sandzen of Sweden, who loves to throw its sunflowers upon his canvases in such thick swirls of paint that they resemble burning pinwheels and its mountains and trees in rainbow hues that take the restless and jagged path of lightning strokes, and the Taos of B. J. O. Nordfeldt, so faithful to the modernist school that his primitive trees and hills might be as well in southern France or northern Italy.

I have touched upon these different methods of painting, with perhaps some exaggeration, to point my moral and to show how much of the artist gets into his painting. Indeed, in looking at a picture, nine times out of ten we are really looking at the artists themselves more than at their subjects. And it is only so that pictures may best be judged, if not enjoyed. Schools of painting, methods of craftsmanship, dates and places, these are beside the real point, for all that the art books lay their emphasis there.

Not that the artist should reproduce his subject with strict and inspired accuracy. It is for the motion pictures and the Sunday photograph supplements to do that. It is essentially his task to give us the interpretation which is the greater reality.

But are all these various emotions of the Taos painters the interpreted reality? Far from it. There we come to the nub of the question. If art be a science, as the modernists would have it, the works of all artists are infinite as they may seem in aspect; if approach, will approximate, will be joined by golden threads of common truths, by unifying gleams of universal laws. There has been something of that revealed in the past. The works of the few great artists, even of far separate age and race, have contained so much of similarity that though they might almost have been painted by men taught by a single master.

But alas there seems little enough of that nowadays. Personality rules and beauty may be fitfully glimpsed only in the troubled waters of whim and will. Only now and again we come upon one whose thought has been as receptive as the quiet stream in which is reflected rare loveliness.

There is a painter in this Taos show who has something of this. "At least the painted mountains of Victor Higgins, rising in slow crescendo into light-filled air, have something not of the painter but of New Mexico. It is the spirit of the lonely, aspiring hills expressed in beautifully rhythmic form. It is not the artist inventing or reproducing, it is the artist inspired. Ten men have come to Taos but Taos has come to one." G. S. L.

G. W. Hawthorne's Paintings in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Charles W. Hawthorne, painter of grizzled seamen and swarthy types of American motherhood, has filled the largest of the Macbeth Galleries with the fruits of an active summer spent at Provincetown on the tip of Cape Cod. In this old fishing town, a curious blend of early New England and modern Portuguese, is one of the most enterprising and progressive summer art colonies in America. It owes much of its success to the stimulating example of Mr. Hawthorne, who has held his large classes there these many years and each summer produced a similar group of important canvases.

His painting, falling into well-defined lines, has suffered at times from the repetition of familiar themes, but in quality and richness of color has maintained a remarkably high standard. The apparent simplicity of the old masters has ever been an inspiration to Mr. Hawthorne and in designing his canvases with a determined decorative purpose, he has attained to a similar repose and distinction. His color is always achieved in broad, simple masses, with a by-play of modulation from the under glazes, and his portraits are built up with these units much as Van Dyck's of the Genoese period. His "American Motherhood" illustrates this point with its broad masses of scarlet robe, dark background of sails and sea, and the luminous flesh for the focal points of the composition.

One of his happiest portraits is of a woman in a deep purple gown, with a garden setting at nightfall, the dusky greens broken by the ultramarine sky and the faintly glimmering light on a marble statue. "The First Mate," which Mr. Hawthorne considers his best canvas, is a searching study of a weather-worn sailor, amply built and wise with the many years behind him of service and endurance. His open waistcoat shows a dark blue shirt which makes a strong color note amid the tawny tones of his costume and the finely designed background of a ship's gunwales and loosely hanging sails. He holds a bright red bandana handker-

chief in his lap; this and the glinting orange light seen here and there from the just descending sun, enliven an otherwise somber canvas.

A large and very sketchy portrait of a tennis player is a tour-de-force in handling of white clothes and gravel court. It is a spirited performance and suggests intense sunlight and motion to a high degree. Several figure paintings of young girls are done with sentiment and lovely color, particularly "April," where a simple white costume and yellow jonquills suggest an appealing notes. Two landscapes are in Mr. Hawthorne's highly keyed and luminous manner and other outdoor canvases of figures with sunlit garden backgrounds are ample proofs of his all-round ability. This present group of paintings seems to carry on to a further point of achievement his long appreciated pursuit of clear color and dignified design. There is less of mannered treatment in his types, more of an understanding of their character.

Hopkinson Smith, that many-sided American artist and writer, is to be found in a large collection of water colors and charcoal drawings at Knoedler's Galleries. He was first of all an illustrator in the best sense of the word, dashing off with fine technical command and an unbounded enthusiasm his keen impressions of the picturesque wherever he might be. The character of each locality, whether it was Venice, Dordrecht, Bruges, or London, came to light in his quickly recorded sketches; he caught the salient point in each subject and invested it with all the pictorial charm and romance to which he was so alive. Like most artists, accustomed to the broad possibilities of the charcoal medium, his color work remained in grayish bondage to the more familiar monochrome. The finest drawings are his unusually conceived vision of the Rialto in Venice, the gothic door of the Palazzo Bernardo, several glimpses of London shipping, and the sleepy canals and old houses of Bruges.

At the Misses Hill's Gallery is an exhibition of landscapes by Jean Jacques Pfister, the subjects from California and Switzerland. Interesting views of the seacoast, the wind-swept trees from California, the intricate form of the Matterhorn, and Monte Rosa, any typical Alpine views show the artist's familiarity with Nature in her big moments.



The Freer House, Detroit

At the Extreme Left May Be Seen a Part of the Wing That Was Especially Built to House the Peacock Room

Mr. Freer Among His Whistlers

IN 1921, when I was a stranger in Detroit and used to take solitary walks about our part of town, one house which I often passed attracted me strongly. It was on a beautiful, quiet cross-street, East Ferry avenue, just off from the city's main street. The house was of brown stone and shingles, a most attractive home, set in a tantalizing way behind high hedges of vivid green honeysuckle, with enormous Persian and white lilac trees screening it provocingly, still nearer the house. Two Lombardy poplars at the side formed the graceful background for handsome, hospitable chimneys. Upon inquiry, I found that the owner of the house was Charles L. Freer, one of the city's chief business men, in the American Car and Foundry Company, a bachelor, rather formidable by reputation, a collector of Whistler's work, and of porcelain and Oriental treasures. He lived in his villa at Capri much of the time, or in London, but with or without a tenant, the house was immensely attractive.

In the autumn of my second year in Detroit, the friend with whom I lived came home one Friday afternoon from the boys' school where she taught, with the announcement that one of their new teachers, a Harvard man from New Jersey, had been reading the American Baedeker and had discovered in the paragraph on Detroit that Mr. Freer's collection was occasionally "open to interested tourists." Mr. Waldon, the teacher, was an artist, of the "cello," we had heard—of no ordinary ability—but knew little of Whistler. However, with the presumption of youth, he had immediately written to Mr. Freer, asking if it would be possible, at any time to see any of the collection. If he was in Detroit, and if his answer was favorable, Mr. Waldon offered to smuggle my friend and me in with him.

On Sunday noon our telephone rang, and young Waldon gasped that he had just had a message from Mr. Freer himself, most graciously asking him to come at 3 o'clock that very afternoon, and inviting him to bring a few of his friends, if he cared to!

It was a mellow, autumn afternoon when we four climbed the steps of that enchanting house. A rosy, British-looking man opened the door, and in a moment we were introducing ourselves to a tall, elegant, rather formidable gentleman, in his early fifties, a man with cold blue eyes, scanty hair, and a sandy beard, Mr. Freer himself.

The house was charming inside, as it had promised, and Mr. Freer presently enjoyed telling us how he had

long hunted for just the right architect. One day he had seen a lodge at a gate of a Germantown estate that had satisfied him completely. On inquiry he had found that it was the work of Mr. Wilson Eyre, of Philadelphia, who later drew Mr. Freer's plans. When the house was completed, Mr. Freer had evidently given an artists' house party, and he, with Abbott Thayer, Edwin Dewing, and Dwight Tryon, had had great fun decorating some of the walls. There was a small reception room on the left, which, in 1922, still shows their work; a large hall, in the center of which ran a huge chimney, with a broad fireplace on each side. On the far side of the chimney, the hall was two stories in height, with a charming gallery, where paintings by these three artists hung, and where were cases of porcelains of all ages and lands, now in the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington.

Our host directed us on to a wide, deep window seat and gently asked us how an afternoon of Whistler etchings would please us, and very soon, with his hands full, came the British-looking man, called "Stephen." He is now known to the art world as Joseph Stephen Warring, a great Whistler expert, a man who has grown up with the Freer collection. For two hours Mr. Freer called to Stephen for plates and states of the various sets of etchings, telling us not only their beauties, but also the circumstances under which Whistler had done them, with delightful anecdotes of the man. We had a chair in front of us, on which the Venetian, and the Thames sets, with many others, the plates themselves, and prints, in four or five states, were shown, or they were put into our own hands.

Mr. Freer had a frosty twinkle in his cold eyes, doubtless realizing what a great adventure it was for us, and that we were having a gorgeous experience, even if we were only daring cubists. At about five a great sumptuous tray was brought in, loaded with plates of hot toast-diamonds and wonderful cakes, and Mr. Freer served us and chatted in the friendliest fashion. He really acted as though he, too, was having a red-letter afternoon, and we were far gone with the delight of it all. It was incredible that we were there. We must be at home asleep, and if we breathed or felt too joyous, the waking would be a tragedy.

After tea Mr. Freer took us into a large living room, where a fire was burning low, throwing its light on the gray-green woodwork and the many

alluring books. He had no piano. Then he led us to the gallery to see the Abbott Thayers, and a few of the Babylonian and Chinese vases. At last we dragged ourselves from the enchantments and said good night, but our host followed us to the terrace, urging us to "come back any time. Just telephone!"

Mr. Waldon was often asked later on and took his cello. We hoped that his music was some slight return for what had been given us that Sunday afternoon. A few months later Mr. Freer joined friends in their villa at Capri, and in June two of our group of Whistler enthusiasts, now more intelligent through reading, drifted away from Detroit.

A year later, with great timidity, I wrote a note to Mr. Freer, telling him again what that Sunday had meant to us all, and, like Oliver, asking for more, but I was not until five weeks later that I had a reply—from the "Continental" in Paris—such a friendly note, saying that he would be in Detroit in November, and asking me to write to him about the middle of that month. When I did, he said to bring my friends on a certain Wednesday afternoon—said it as cordially as though I were a duchess, or a connoisseur. My sister, her husband, and I were asked for 3 o'clock, to get as much as possible of the snowy winter daylight, and were welcomed in the same friendly way as before.

He seemed to give the afternoon with relish. We were soon on the same window seat in the hall, and "Stephen" was this time bringing out marvelous boxes of lacquer, wrapped in crepes or brocades. Inside were other boxes, with perhaps three compartments. Out of these were gently lifted crepe or silk-covered rolls, from which emerged ancient Japanese temple paintings, mounted upon brocade, with ivory rollers—Kakemono—the true pictures of the Far East, painted in water colors, by oriental masters of long ago. The rolls were hung, one at a time, upon the panels of a tall plain screen, and for two hours we reveled in these wonderful landscapes.

During tea, Mr. Freer said he was about to make over his stable, connected with the second floor of his house by a passage, into an art gallery, building off the gallery on the first floor a place in which to enshrine Whistler's Peacock Room, because of these projected changes, his great collection of paintings was stored for two years and was not then to be seen. He insisted, though it was long after five o'clock, that we should see a few of the etchings—one led to another—we must see just one more—so when we left, it was nearly seven o'clock and the dinner table in the simple, lovely dining-room, with its pale but group colored furniture and woodwork, was piled high, and the chairs too, with prints, "Stephen" having flown back and forth from vaults and safes with the master etcher's work. Occasionally, one heard remarks in Detroit about Mr. Freer's selfishly hoarded treasures, but they were not just criticisms. No one could have been more generous or

more hospitable than he had been a second time. I believe he was always that, if he discovered real appreciation.

Perhaps a year and a half later the gallery was finished, and Mr. Freer had two secretaries, from London and New York, helping him catalogue and arrange the Whistler paintings, the etchings, lithographs, pastels, chalk drawings, etc. With half a dozen of his friends, I was invited to see the new room, and this time the afternoon proved to be a still different experience. On the walls—of lovely shade and texture—hung many of Whistler's nocturnes and arrangements—"Whistler in the Big Hat," "The Thames in Ice," "The Balcony," "Harmony in Flesh-Color and Green," "Valparaiso Bay," "Portrait of Mr. Leyland," "Rose and Gold," "Little Lady Sophie and Soho," to name but a few. Mr. Freer appeared very happy to see them all at last assembled and in an adequate protected setting.

That autumn Mr. Freer entertained again, and a house warming, as it were, for the "Princesse du Pays de Porcelaine." The Peacock Room had been taken, panels, shelves, shutters, furniture, and all, from Princess Gate, London, and had been set up in the newly-built wing, off the gallery, on the first floor. The most wonderful piece of interior decorating in England had come to the new town of Detroit. Nevertheless the Princesse smiled languidly from over the fireplace, seemingly as charmed with her surroundings, as she was when created for Mr. Leyland's London house.

The Freer porcelains had taken the place of the Leyland porcelains upon the shelves, that was all. It was the most brilliant, the most beautiful room in America, and we felt thankful that a man of discernment and of generosity had acquired it. We drifted through the entire house that night, enjoying the Tryons, the Thayers, and the Dewings, as well as the Whistlers. During the evening Mr. Freer said to me, "They are all yours, you know. I have given them all to the Smithsonian, and I'm now no more the owner than you are. Everything is really yours." He was beaming with happiness to think that his gift had been accepted by the United States Government, and that the entire collection was to be kept together in Washington, as a memorial to Whistler, and to himself.

From then on, whenever I saw him, he was full of the plan for the Washington gallery. Today, in Washington, the beautiful building designed by Charles Platt is completed. John Lodge of the Oriental Division of the Boston Museum of Arts, assisted by Mr. Freer's secretary, Miss Katherine Rhoades, Joseph Stephen Warring, Miss Grace Guest, and others, are busy cataloguing and arranging the

entire collection of Whistlers and the Oriental treasures, etc., a gift far more wonderful than the public dreams of, and the day of the gallery opening is eagerly anticipated by all lovers of the beautiful. The world will then realize the discernment and the generosity of Charles L. Freer.

The charming house, with the long galleries and the empty Peacock Room, was bought by the estate of Senator Thomas W. Palmer, and is now the Merrill Palmer Day Nursery and School. The galleries are full of pretty little beds and the Peacock Room is crowded with little low tables and tiny chairs. One fancies that Mr. Freer and Ernest Fenolosa would smile whimsically and happily, quite content with the new tenants and with their swings and sand boxes under the great lilacs behind the honeysuckle hedges. JULIA M. ANSELL.

Baltimore Museum of Art

Officials of the Baltimore Museum of Art have appointed Miss Florence N. Levy of New York as director. Miss Levy will spend at least two days of each week in Baltimore to develop the Baltimore Museum of Art, to build up its permanent collections and to arrange for loan exhibits. The Garrett Mansion, facing Mt. Vernon Place at the corner of Cathedral and Monument streets, which has been placed at the disposal of the directors, is being adapted to the museum's needs. Electric lighting is being installed and other improvements are contemplated. It is hoped that the formal opening may be held early in January. Various art societies of the city will have their headquarters in the building—the Municipal Art Society, the Handicraft Club, the Friends of Art, the Water Color Club, etc. It will become a center for the art activities of Baltimore and a place where everyone will find a cordial welcome.

By means of the Felton bequest, Mr. Frank Rinder has purchased for the National Gallery at Melbourne, from Mr. C. J. Weld-Blundell of Ince-Blundell, London, a remarkable "Madonna and Child," by John Van Eyck, signed and dated 1433. This picture is now on view at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square. The picture is on an oak panel 10½ inches by 7½ inches, and is a superb example of the master's craft in the delicate painting of minute detail. It has frequently been seen in London at important exhibitions and, although then covered with an ugly dark oleaginous varnish, considered to be a very important work. This varnish has recently been removed with complete success.

Clarke's
42-44 East 56th Street, New York
Between Madison & Park Aves.
Telephone 7393 Plaza

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Importance of the Forthcoming
Chevalier Raoul Tolentino
EXPOSITION and SALE

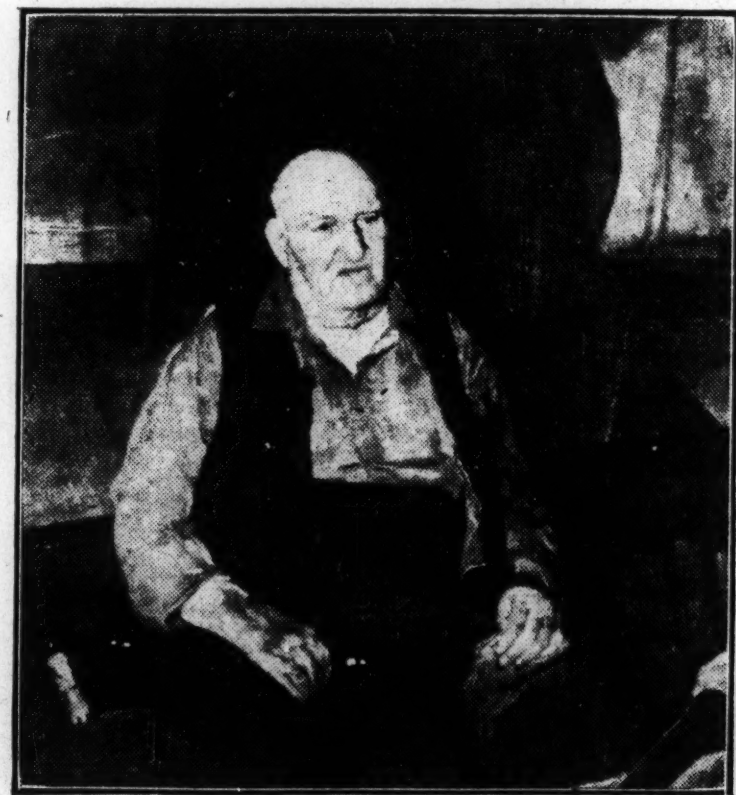
makes an extended exhibition imperative, thereby enabling Mr. Tolentino's many friends and admirers of Italian Art to see his treasures until Saturday afternoon, November 18, prior to their sale, which begins Monday, November 20, and continues daily until Saturday, November 25.

As previously announced, Mr. Tolentino, the widely known expert connoisseur, has decided to close his galleries at 57 Via Sistina, Rome, and will place their entire contents on Exhibition and Public Sale. This most comprehensive collection comprises some superb pieces of Gothic and Renaissance Furniture equal to the fine examples shown in the books of

DR. WILHELM BODE AND DR. FRIDA SCHOTTMILLER
Wrought Iron Work of the 14th to 17th centuries, Tapestries of famous weavers, including two magnificent creations of Florentine de Medici looms, a wealth of Textiles, Velvets, Brocades and Oriental Rugs, a large collection of Original Needlework, Chairs and Sofas, a Louis Quinze painted Chinoiserie Room.

ALSO
Royal Savonnerie Carpet from the famous looms founded by Louis XIV., Polychrome Sarcophagi, by the following great Masters: Rosellini, Dellaqueria, Dellaquila, Manzoni, Caggini, also Papal Silver, Greco-Etruscan Vase, all in astonishingly perfect condition.

Exhibition Will Open on Wednesday, Nov. 15th
continuing daily until date of sales
Sales by Unrestricted Auction Commencing
Monday, Nov. 20th,
and daily thereafter until Saturday, Nov. 25th
Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of \$2.00
The sales will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE



Photograph by Peter A. Juley. Courtesy of Macbeth Galleries.
"The First Mate," From Painting by Charles W. Hawthorne

Ancient and Modern Paintings

EARLY ENGLISH
PORTRAITS
BARBIZON and SELECTED
AMERICAN PAINTINGS

Bronzes by
PAUL MANSHIP

AT THE GALLERIES OF
Scott & Fowles

667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52nd and 53rd Sts.
NEW YORK CITY

Frank Partridge
WORKS OF ART
No. 6 West 56th Street,
NEW YORK
88 King Street, St. James's,
LONDON
Telephone: Gerard 7587
Telegram: "Frankpar",
St. James's, London.

The Raeburn Gallery
Telegraphic and Cable Address:
"COLLECTIVE, PICT., LONDON"

**SELECTED
PICTURES**
EARLY ENGLISH BARBIZON
DUTCH
HENRY J. BROWN
LATE WM. LAWSON PEACOCK & CO.
48 BONE ST., FINCHLEY
LONDON, S. W. 1

LORRA
COLOR PRINTS

Santa Maria California

Oil Painted Photographs
Taken in this country and abroad
A distinct departure both in subject matter and in handling from the type of colored photographs commonly seen. You will find these prints a delightful solution of the problem presented by the dear friend for whom it is difficult to find an appropriate gift.
Send catalog sent on request. Attractive discount to dealers.

PAINTINGS
We Will Buy Paintings by
INNERS, WYANT, BLAKELOCK,
MARTIN, HOMER, FULLER, WEBB,
TWACHTMAN, BYRON, MURPHY,
REMINGTON, DUVECK,
and other American artists.

Ainslie Galleries
Tel. Plaza 0286 677 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

PAINTINGS
by CALIFORNIA
ARTISTS
Kanst Art Galleries
426
SOUTH HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE HOME FORUM

Books, Letters and Outdoors

THERE is an amusing passage in George Borrow's "Lancashire" in which he compares his hero's affection for horses with his interest in languages. "If I found it easy to love a horse," says he, "I found it equally natural to respect him." But "I much question," he goes on, "whether philology, or the passion for languages, requires so little of an apology as the passion for horses. An individual may speak and read a dozen languages, and yet be an exceedingly poor creature, scarcely half a man; and the pursuit of tongues for their own sake, and the mere satisfaction of acquiring them, surely argues an intellect of a very low order. I cannot help thinking that it was fortunate for myself, who am, to a certain extent, a philologist, that with me the pursuit of languages has always been modified by the love of horses. I might, otherwise, have become a mere philologist, one of those beings . . . without enthusiasm, who, having never mounted a generous steed, cannot detect a good point in Pegasus himself; like a certain philologist who, though acquainted with the exact value of every word in the Greek and Latin languages, could observe no particular beauty in one of the most glorious of Homer's rhapsodies."

I suppose that it is the balance in Borrow of books and the open air that, more than anything else, has won him a stanch group of inveterate lovers, who form a little cult and who nod and chuckle as knowingly over references to "Lancashire," "Romany," "Rye," and "Wild Wales," as do true Dickensians over quotations from "Great Expectations" or "Bleak House." And along with much that is only wild whim or prejudice, there is much that is wise in him. His linking in one sentence of horses and linguistics is surely not a mere vagary. It puts very tellingly the truths that books and human living are complementary.

Every bookish man who has not let books distort his sense of values, feels exactly as Borrow does, and is careful to keep some out-of-doors activity prominent in his life. The mental worker has a curious feeling that hand labor is labor, and that there is always something of make-believe about mental labor. "If I go out and make sixpence," says Stevenson, in one of his letters, "bossing my laborers, and playing the cut-throat of the spade, idiot conscience applauds me; if I sit in the house and make twenty pounds, idiot conscience walls over my neglect and the day wasted." And again, "Nothing is so interesting as weeding, clearing and path-making; the oversight of laborers becomes a passion. It is quite an effort not to drop into the farmer." A large part of the appeal of R. L. S. to ordinary folk who care nothing for his artistic refinements and subtleties is to be ascribed to the winds of heaven

Differing Joy

I wonder why the writing of pages of prose does not give one anything like the joy of completing a single poem. One's emotions take on such perfection of form in a poem; they can, as it were, be taken up by the fingers. But prose is like a sackful of loose material, heavy and unwieldy, incapable of being lifted as you please.

Though I have been busy tending poetry for many a year it has not been tamed yet, and is not the kind of winged steed to allow me to bridle it whenever I like! The joy of art is in freedom to take a distant flight as fancy will; then, even after return within the prison-world, an echo lingers in the ear, an exaltation in the mind.—Rabindranath Tagore, in "Glimpses of Bengal."

restfulness of an autumn garden and the riot of colors in an adjacent wood in which the green of the tall slender pines slashes, the melody of warm shades of brown, scarlet, and yellow, of oak, beech, maple and hickory, bring their own delights in the glory of departing summer. The next-door neighbor has likewise come forth to worship, and then we tour his garden and talk of the relative merits of guano and bone-meal and speculate as to the final form of a freak plant which as yet shows no sign of blossom. A near-by rose tree with long branches shooting wildly as if intent on separating themselves from the parent stem, is the cause of a discussion on rose-culture and pruning. Thus we pass from one subject to another but all dear to the heart of the gardener. As we talk, the breeze sighs gently through the tree tops faintly rustling the now crisp leaves; the western sun

Brotherhood

Why do I dare love all mankind? 'Tis not because each face, each form is comely, for it is not so; Nor is it that each soul is warm With any Godlike glow. Yet there's no one to whom's not given Some little lineament of heaven. Some partial symbol, at the least, in sign.

Of what should be, if it is not, within. There was a time, full well I know, When I had not yet seen you so; Time was, when few seem'd fair; But now, as through the streets I go, There seems no face so shapeless, so Forlorn, but that there's something there. That, like the heavens, doth declare The glory of the great All-fair; And so mine own each one I call; And so I dare to love you all. —Henry Septimus Sutton.

True Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STATEMENT in a recent issue of the Ohio State Medical Journal declares that "the chief advance made in medical science in the last fifty years is in the discovery that drugs do not cure," and the article further states that the best that can be done is to assist "nature with nature's own weapons." This point of view is fairly representative of the great change which has come in the thought of mankind as to the inefficacy of medicine and the belief in the efficacy of right living, fresh air, sunshine, plain food, temperance in all directions, combined with what is regarded as proper exercise, rest, and, above all, keeping in a cheerful mood.

While perhaps the great majority of mankind who have given attention to the subject accept the latter position, a considerable body of persons has adopted the exclusive use of spiritual means of healing, utilizing the power of God "and his Christ," and these persons, it may be said, have been able to maintain their contention as to the superiority of this method by almost numberless demonstrations of successful spiritual healing. What to many has been held as a vague and indefinite belief, by others has been proved to be wholly practical, and highly efficacious as well. Spiritual healing, introduced to this age through the teachings and practice of Mary Baker Eddy, has re-established the healing ministry of the early Christian Church with results so satisfactory that great numbers have embraced it. That the Christian Science church has carried on this ministry with a high degree of success for nearly half a century is a matter of common knowledge; but it should be noted that Christian Science is, first of all, religion, and, consequently, its therapeutic application is but incidental to its spiritual ministry of destroying sin, whereby the sinful are released in proof of the power and availability of God to regenerate and heal mankind.

The question is sometimes asked, Why is Christian Science healing to be preferred to medical treatment, which apparently produces the same result—that is, the cure of disease? Christian Science treatment is a purely spiritual process, the utilization of the Christ, Truth, to destroy the false beliefs of fear and sin, which, held in mortal thought, result in sickness of various forms. Christian Science treatment, therefore, is effective only in the degree that it destroys some false belief with the truth about God, man, and the universe,—that is to

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	.....	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	.....	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	.....	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	.....	3.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	.....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	.....	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth | \$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | | 3.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth | \$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | | 3.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay Station
Boston, U.S.A.

The River Metaphor at Jerusalem

"There's a river whose streams Make glad the city: By them the Most High Has hallowed His abode. The God is in her midst, Who shall not be moved; God shall help her At the turn of the morning."

The city is Jerusalem; but what, we may ask, is the meaning of the river? Jerusalem, set high among her bare and arid hills, possesses no river or stream. All that she has in the way of living water, as distinct from water stored in reservoirs and cisterns, is the single small spring of Gihon, the modern St. Mary's fountain. This issues from the steep side of the hill on which the ancient city of David or fortress of Zion (the old Jebusite stronghold) formerly stood—the southern spur of the eastern hill on which Solomon built his Temple to the north of the old city. The original exit of this spring was beneath, and outside, the old city-wall, on the steep side of the hill, but it was conducted round the hill by a surface-conduit, and subsequently through a subterranean tunnel constructed by Hezekiah, to the pool of Siloam within the city. Only a little spring, but think of what it meant to Jerusalem. It meant nothing less than life to the city in time of drought and in time of siege. So we find that the spring is taken by the prophet Isaiah as typical of the unseen, all-permeating influence of Jehovah within His city, the source of all spiritual life and all blessing. —C. F. Burney, M. A., in "The Gospel in the Old Testament."

Winter Reading

Judicious readers, when the long winter evenings come round, you have abundance of leisure. Let the poets stand idle on the shelves till the return of spring, unless perchance you would fain resume acquaintance with the Seasons, which you have not read since a boy, or would divert yourself with Prior or be grave with Crabbe. Now is the time to feel once more the charm of Lamb's peerless and unique essays; now is the time to listen to the honied voice of Leigh Hunt discoursing daintily of men and books. —Arthur Henry Bullen

The Author of "Song to David"

There is perhaps no other poet whose fame rests so entirely on a single poem as does that of Christopher Smart on the "Song to David." By virtue of that remarkable work he has been placed, by one far greater than himself, on a pedestal in the temple of the imagination between Milton and Keats; without it, there can be little doubt that he would ere this have been utterly forgotten. . . . Yet Smart wrote much verse besides the "Song," and not all of it is negligible. He began early, and at school was already noted for his easy gift of rhyme. At Cambridge he versified not only in the vulgar tongue but in Latin, and in a version of Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day" the sensitive bard of Twitnam "could see little or nothing to alter, it is so exact."

His English muse ranged "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." He wrote pastorals and epigrams, epistles, odes and fables—all the orthodox varieties into which the poetry of the period fell. A comedy called "A Trip to Cambridge" was performed in the hall of the college, Pembroke, but only some songs from it have been preserved; and for four years out of five he won the Seatonian prize for religious poetry. Prize poems are not usually built for immortality, and Smart's are no exception, but some of his shorter pieces are at any rate polished and pleasant. He had a turn for neat phrasing:

"Sister of peace, and innocence, Bring, Muse, bring numbers soft and slow. Elaborately void of sense. And sweetly thoughtless let them flow."

At times he achieved an effect of genuine freshness and simplicity:

"Now the rural graces three Dance beneath yon maple tree; First the vestal Virtue known By her adamantine zone; Next to her in rosy pride, Sweet Society the bride; Last Honesty, full seemly drest In her cleanly home-spun vest."

And ever and again one gets a hint of the magic of his masterpiece:

"Moon and star of mystic dance, Sliv'ring in the blue expanse."

A collection of his poems was published in 1791, but the "Song to David" was omitted. . . . Yet this same poem was considered by Browning, who thought Smart of sufficient importance in his day to be parodied to give its author a place beside those very sane poets Keats and Milton, and described by Rossetti as the "only great accomplished poem of the eighteenth century!" Such enthusiasm, prompted by the romantic contempt for the correct and the polite, overshoot the mark, and there was at least a grain of truth in the narrow eighteenth-century point of view. . . . It may be supposed, indeed it can hardly be doubted, that Smart wrote it in one white heat of ecstasy, and that he neither paused to consider minutiae of syntax or meaning, nor subjected the finished work to revision. Hence certain obscurities and

Smyrna From the Sea

A spatter of white on the blue hillside, a tiny sparkle of lights and clusters of tall cypresses, black against the mists of the morning. And along the coast on their right lay a gray-green sea of foliage where the olive groves lined the shore. Range beyond range the mountains receded, barring the light of the sun and leaving the great city in a light as mysterious as the dawn of a new world. Far up the Gulf, beyond the last glitter of the long sea wall, he could see the valleys flooded with pale golden light from the hidden sun, with white houses looking down upon the waters from their green nests of cypresses and oaks.—William McFee, in "Command."

The New London Bridge, From a Drawing by Canaletto

Living. When Bernard Shaw, in "Who's Who," gave as his favorite recreation "anything but sport," his satire upon the English prepossession was wittily appropriate, for the English collegian, and still more his American cousin, tends to make a religion of games. But, on the other hand, the mental worker is seldom likely to do that—quite the opposite; and he may become "an exceedingly poor creature, scarcely half a man," by neglecting them altogether.

Some day we are going to realize that by restricting the term "art" to the fine arts, we are missing a great source of noble pleasure. If we would but extend the term to include all forms of honest making and doing, we should find art everywhere, and perhaps nowhere more abundantly than in athletics, games, and sports; for there is hardly a rule of aesthetics that cannot be illustrated on court, diamond, track and field.

What, for instance, does the word "form" mean, as used of sport? The dictionary defines it as "general condition or action, as of a race-horse or a boat crew," but the word, like most very live words, is constantly taking on new shades of meaning. We not only say that So-and-so is playing in good form, but we say that So-and-so has form and that Thingumbob has not; and that What's-his-name has form, but never wins, while What-dye-call-it has no form, but "gets there." If by form we mean the best way of doing a thing—that is, the most efficient or economical—this is best way a product of nature or of art? Obviously, most of us, if we ever attain it, do so by imitation and practice; but who first hit upon it, and who first recognized it as best? Further, is our admiration of form instinctive or cultivated? Watching the amusement with which an Englishman or some women follow the posturing of, say, a short-stop or a pitcher, it is manifest that they do not find his "action" beautiful; and yet, if we have ever tried to pitch or field a ball, we may feel a thrill of joy in watching the great pitcher or short-stop, much like that which we feel over a poem or a picture. But is the thrill due to simple habituation to what is really ugly, or to a recognition of what is naturally appropriate? From one point of view, the postures of athletes in putting the shot, throwing the discus, clearing a hurdle, serving at tennis, driving in golf, or merely walking in a walking race, are exquisitely ridiculous; while from another, especially in the eyes of those best informed, they are as beautiful as the natural running of a horse or dog.

Form in sport is merely what in art we call "technique," but the "merely" is deceptive if it intimates that we know much about either. One artist will obtain effects of beauty with a palette-knife, a comb, one brush, three tubes of paint, and his thumb, just as one golfer will play eighteen winning holes with nothing but a caddy; while another artist requires an arsenal of brushes, tubes, and palettes, just as another golfer requires an arsenal of clubs. Both golfers may be irreproachable in form and both artists in technique; but I must leave to others the attempt to frame a definition of form or technique which shall apply to all four.

R. M. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston, 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 15 pages	1 cent	2 cents
" 24 "	2 cents	3 "
" 32 "	3 "	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 521-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1455 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 21 East 40th St.
Cleveland: 117 Bulky Bldg.
Chicago: 1455 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City: 502A Commerce Bldg., San Francisco.
Los Angeles: 620 Van Noy Bldg.
Seattle: 555 Empire Building
London: Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Formation of New Parties

THE outstanding political phenomenon of the period since the war has been the failure of the old parties to express the new conflicts of opinion. In nearly every country new parties are demanded. The day of strong leaders seems to have passed with the war, and the world wants parties that will express more accurately the interests and aspirations of the individual voters, who feel more and more independent of old traditions. In Italy the aggressive Fascisti, organized since the war, have taken the direct step to power and, though their own aims are still obscure, they do represent growing discontent with the old Government and old party system. In Russia and Germany new men have been in power for some time, but before the situation in either country will be stabilized there will be new alignments of political parties. In France a new regrouping of the radical element is under way in opposition to the ruling National Bloc, which itself is a post-war merger of the most diverse elements. In Great Britain, the home of the party system, the two historic opponents, the Liberals and the Conservatives, combined during the war only to split very recently along different lines. There are "Diehard" and Coalition Conservatives, "Wee-Free," or Independent, and Coalition Liberals. If the new contender for power, the Labor Party, shows the expected strength at the impending elections, at least some of the subdivisions of the recent coalition will have to combine again, no matter how antagonistic they may seem at present. It is on such a new, anti-Labor coalition that Mr. Lloyd George bases his hope of again becoming Premier.

Similarly the most impressive political development in the United States since the war has been the growing recognition that the two old parties, the Republican and the Democratic, no longer present that contrast in policies by which a nation's political life develops. A country seems to need two distinct parties in order to advance. Otherwise changing from the one to the other means no progress. "There is hardly more than a film that divides Republican from Democrat," Franklin K. Lane wrote to James M. Cox in 1920. "The donkey and the elephant feed from the same crib," wrote Meredith Nicholson in *The Atlantic Monthly* the same year. Whereas in the past radicals alone had proclaimed such facts, since the war not only the moderates quoted above, but such conservatives as Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; and Frank A. Munsey, publisher of Republican newspapers, have called public attention to the need of a new party alignment.

In order to live, a new party must have behind it either an already existing organization, such as the Labor unions or organized Capital, or it must be the expression of some other economic interest, such as that of the farmers, or it must represent a distinct opinion in regard to some definite problem, such as the abolition of slavery, which gave moral nourishment to the American Republican Party in its youth; or it may be based on some pressing issue in foreign policy, such as the League of Nations, or the militarism that supported the German Conservatives before the war. The chief reason the young American Progressive Party did not survive its defeat in 1912 was that it was based on the personality of a single leader and had behind it neither a disciplined organization, reaching into every voting precinct, nor a definite public opinion on a paramount issue. Had it won in 1912 it would probably have absorbed the old Republican machinery and continued that party under a new name.

Experience has, furthermore, shown that old parties do not fuse, except when their alternating hold on power is threatened by a new body. It is, therefore, idle to talk of a merger of the Republican and Democratic parties until a new organization has grown up, strong enough to grasp at control of the Government. Already in local elections, whenever the Socialist, or some other party such as the Nonpartisan League, has won, the older parties have never failed to combine. The same is true in national affairs. The moment a radical party advances on the citadel of power, either by ballots, as the Labor Party is doing in England, or by force, as the Fascisti have done in Italy, the older organizations lose no time in forming a united opposition. But until that moment they will continue to pass the governmental privileges from the one to the other, and until the radicals become united the conservatives have every reason for staying divided. The initiative of action must come from the young, the restless, the forward-looking. It is the fresh buds that push off the old leaves.

THE Dominion Government is being congratulated on every hand, because it has succeeded in appointing a strong board of directors to administer the publicly-owned Canadian National Railway system. On behalf of the people of Canada, over \$1,500,000,000 has been invested in the system. This property includes 22,000 miles of railway. There is also a nationally-owned merchant marine, consisting of about sixty ocean freighters, to be administered in conjunction with the railway. The new president of the national board, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K. B. E., combines experience in United States and British railroad practice under circumstances that appeal strongly to the Canadian public. He is an American-born citizen who has found opportunities for service in the British Empire, having become naturalized as a British subject in 1919. He started railroading with

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1894, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had become general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad when, in 1914, an opportunity for new experience came to him from Great Britain. He accepted the position of general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, which enjoys an extremely large passenger traffic.

When the war broke out, all British railways were brought under unified national control, with an executive committee of general managers in charge. The Great Eastern Railway, serving the east coast, became one of the most important lines of communication. As the national effort increased, new calls were made upon Sir Henry Thornton. From the organization of inland navigation in northern France, Egypt, and Mesopotamia, he went to Paris as assistant director-general of movements of the railways. Further unification of transportation services brought British, French, Italian, and American forces together in Europe. At the end of the war the American-British railroad man had become inspector-general of transportation, in charge of army transportation on the Continent.

In the new capacity of president and general manager of the Canadian National Railway system, one of Sir Henry Thornton's first tasks will be the consolidation of a number of nationally-owned lines extending from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island, with terminals also in Portland, Me., and Chicago. He will be supported in this position by a board of seven directors. The directors, appointed at the same time as the president, are men of recognized capacity who will bring to the board an intimate knowledge of regional conditions throughout the vast expanse of the Dominion. At the same time, the directors are recognized as men of integrity and capacity among the business and industrial interests of the Nation. The appointment of Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as one of the directors of the Canadian National Railway Board is in accordance with Premier Mackenzie King's well-known views in favor of giving Labor a share in the control of industry. It is an original step which should help to promote good relations between railway workers and executive heads.

EVER since the Versailles Conference carved from the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires a series of succession states there has been a tendency, in eastern Europe, toward international action by bloc. Historians, long before the war, pointed out the economic unity of the territory under Austro-Hungarian domination, and insisted that, had the Empire not existed, necessity would have created one. The organization of the Balkan League and the policy of the Greek Premier, Mr. Venizelos, in endeavoring to bring about the closest cooperation among the various Balkan states, were dictated by a recognition of this fact of unity.

International Action by Bloc

The first definite post-war indication of a return to this co-operative method of handling the common problems of central and eastern Europe was seen in the organization, in 1920, of the Little Entente, comprising Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Greece, under Mr. Venizelos, doubtless looked with favor upon the alliance, although subsequent developments made the entry of that country impossible. Under the new Government a more active participation by Greece in the activities of these co-operating nations is indicated in recent dispatches.

Early in 1922, following the conclusion of treaties between Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Poland, the last-named country, nominally, became a member of the Little Entente. The Quadruple Alliance, thus constituted, comprises a total population of nearly 70,000,000, and, under wise leadership, has become a factor to be reckoned with in European affairs.

In the Russian succession states a similar policy has been somewhat less successfully adopted. In 1921 the Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—entered into a defensive alliance to guard against the unsettled state of affairs both in Poland and in Russia. This was followed, a year later, by the organization, in Warsaw, of a Baltic League, comprising, in addition to Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland.

The alliance binding these states together was practically defensive in nature and was to run for a period of five years. All of these nations, it must be remembered, are composed, wholly or in part, of territory formerly within the borders of the Russian Empire. Although Russia has officially recognized these boundaries and the states which have been built beyond them, there is a very real apprehension along the Baltic that this recognition may have been dictated by the necessities of the moment and will be withdrawn when occasion allows. It is, thus, both the apprehension of Russia and the recognition of economic interdependence which draws these nations together. Poland—since it is the largest of the four nations, is already allied with Rumania and furnishes the connecting link between the Baltic and the little ententes—will, in all probability, become the leader of the new alliance.

Now comes word that Russia, looking askance at the really formidable grouping of states along her western borders, is asking for a disarmament conference, the results of which may serve to reduce the military threat of the Baltic Entente.

With Bulgaria the only east-European state entirely outside some one of these combinations, there seems to be assured a unity of political action which will increasingly diminish the influence of the so-called great powers in the dictation of affairs. And whatever the eventual results of these interlocking alliances in central and eastern Europe may be, international action by bloc is certain to bring nearer the day when a general program based upon a recognition of the economic unity of this part of the world will bring about a return to stable conditions.

IN AN interesting and more or less exhaustive report submitted to the American Personnel Association, at its meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., by its committee on shop training, it was stated that the moral standards of American workmen have improved since the war. It might have been regarded as entirely unnecessary, though it was confirmatory of the statement referred to, to declare in a subsequent paragraph that the standards of workmanship are also higher. The second follows the first as surely as day follows the night or night the day. High moral standards in industry are as necessary to efficient production and to the mutual well-being of both employer and employed, as in any other purposeful activity. It is no longer believed that the man who cares nothing for his job can render satisfactory service, and it matters not whether the worker is hired to dig a ditch, build a house, make a pair of shoes or plow a field of corn.

Of course, those who discussed the subject at the convention referred to were not mere experimenters or mere observers. The deductions made are based upon the theory that morale, or moral standards, or efficiency and skill, are raised through training and education, and that the man who is able to do a piece of work well finds pleasure and profit in doing it satisfactorily. The advantages are at once manifest. The satisfactory stabilizing of factory or shop labor, with the standard acceptably high, tends to lessen the cost of what is known as labor turnover. By no means all those who contribute to this cost are skilled laborers. The great majority of those who go from place to place seeking to better their condition are unskilled workers who hope to capitalize, in their new employment, the smattering of technical knowledge or skill which they have acquired. The worker with a trade, under usual conditions, prefers to remain identified with the industry in which he is familiar with processes and persons. His wage scale is standardized, if he chances to belong to a Labor union, and he therefore has nothing to gain but possibly much to lose by changing his employment.

This may explain the increasing tendency of wage-earners to seek practical education and training in the vocations they have chosen to enter. To meet the acknowledged need, many employers are providing schools of instruction in which technical training is given. Men take enviable pride in the attainment of skill. We are all like that. One's commendable ambition is to advance, to be able to do a thing today better than he was able to do it yesterday. It is not always that one seeks to do a thing better than another is able to do it, although that desire is excusable, if not commendable. The determination to succeed is sometimes confused with the somewhat less unselfish desire to excel.

ART in Great Britain, no less than politics, has of recent years favored a coalition form of government. All parties seem disposed to come together, the extreme right and the extreme left, the conservative and the radical, the upholder of old traditions and the apostle of new creeds. It is really an extraordinary state of affairs, though it has received an extraordinarily small amount of comment or attention. The most advanced of the younger generation already are recognized in official collections of British art. The Royal Academy has practically swallowed up the International Society and the New English Art Club, once its inveterate foes, and, more unexpected still, is now planning with the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society a comprehensive show of decorative art after the first of the year, to take the place of the Exhibition of old masters held regularly for many winters. One can but wonder what William Morris and Walter Crane would have said could they have foreseen the day when the lion and the lamb of British art should thus lie amicably down together. Had the spectacle been offered in their time, the world would have been the loser.

The Need of an Opposition in Art

Pleasing as the spectacle is, a doubt arises as to whether it is equally desirable. If the Coalition Government politically did not mean well in Great Britain, it was largely because it was without the stimulus of a strong opposition. An opposition in politics puts the party in power on its mettle, forces it to go mainly, drives it into diligence, into avoidance of too well-merited criticism. It is the same with art. Indeed, the whole history of art has been that of the struggle between the two factions—always the conservative faction seeking to stifle any independence of doctrine and practice, always the revolutionary faction seeking to break loose from chains which it thought had been forged by ages of sloth and hesitation and complacency, and always both factions profiting by the struggle.

It is bad for art when it falls undisputed into the hands of the pompier, as the French call, the old fogies of the Academic faction, but also bad when it is entirely at the mercy of the young iconoclasts who see no hope anywhere save in their own fury of destruction. The Royal Academy having gathered together under its protection all contending factions, the inevitable apprehension is that it will rest too comfortably on its laurels, as it has before this—will relax into its slippish ease, luxuriating in the soothing stillness now that the younger generation no longer knocks at the door which has been so hospitably left open. The Academy has conquered, but the thoughtful artist, who has studied and watched the rise and fall of art movements and art schools in the past, will not regret it when he hears the first ominous murmurs announcing the birth of a new opposition. Without William Morris, the Royal Academy might have persevered indefinitely in its neglect of the arts and crafts, and there has seldom been an art period without a William Morris to represent each and every branch of art. By a strong opposition, a strong Academy is made.

Editorial Notes

WITH the establishment of a full-time health department in three California counties and the prospect of an expansion of this activity into two others quite soon, it is evident that the American Medical Association is planning an aggressive campaign in that State, having for its ultimate the complete subversion of its people to medical domination. The latest of these counties thus to impose this burden upon itself, under the guise of a reform, is Orange County, of whose health officer a local paper declared that "his enthusiasm, vision, and public-spirited attitude mean much for the future of public health in this county." It would be well if the supervisors who were responsible for the appropriation of \$10,000 for this so-called health measure would mark well the sentiment in a stanza written about 1760 by the English poet, Churchill:

The surest road to health, say what they will,
Is never to suppose we shall be ill.
Most of those evils we poor mortals know
From doctors and imagination flow.

DECLARATION by Thomas Nicholson, resident bishop of Chicago for the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the heavy Democratic vote in states where liquor was made an issue was not a real referendum on the prohibition question, cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is, moreover, important to remember, as he also urged, that the election was too complicated by other issues for a final judgment to be passed already on the results. Bishop Nicholson went, however, much further than the negative phase of the question, adding:

I predict that before we get through with it, the prohibition question will test the foundation of our democracy and will be as prominent in deciding whether it is possible to have an efficient democracy, as was, from another point of view, the Civil War.

Before the wets make too many assertions of arrogant pretension regarding their "victory" it might be well for them to recollect that it has been recognized for many years as the course of wisdom to remember that he laughs best who laughs last.

HOWEVER fantastic it may sound, there is something fascinating about the theory developed in a recent magazine article that a continuous eastward-moving air current exists at an elevation of about seven or eight miles above the earth's surface, traveling at a rate of 300 miles an hour. With this as a basis of operation an airship reaching this air current at San Francisco, and moving on its own power at a speed of 100 miles an hour would find itself at New York in approximately eight hours. The trouble is, that this achievement would be little more than an aggravation unless the passenger could return with as great rapidity, something which would be impossible in the eastward-moving air current. May it not be possible then that an elevation might be reached above the moving air current in which an airship, by remaining stationary, might take advantage of the west to east movement of the earth, which would bring San Francisco under it in approximately three hours? Thus, the aviator, or the ordinary traveler of the future, might reach New York from San Francisco in eight hours and, by rising above the influence of the earth's movement, in three hours could again descend in San Francisco. The week-end trip around the world may soon be the veriest commonplace.

IT REQUIRES as great an artist to sketch a character in words and to do it satisfactorily as it does to convey a likeness to canvas. Hence the following word-picture of the new British Prime Minister, drawn by Herbert Sidebotham in his "Political Profiles from British Public Life," is particularly valuable, because it is accurate, vivid and true to the facts:

When he comes into the House he looks the plain, kind-hearted, decent man, dressed as though for Kirk. The eyes are wide open and shy; the manner, when his critics are talking, is the blend of deference and resignation with which people listen to a sermon. But when he rises to reply one becomes conscious of a quality of a rare and curious kind. He cannot create an atmosphere, he has no saliences of phrase, his gestures are undistinguished, and the voice is thin, dull, and before his resignation a little indistinct and low. But if you regard argument as the weaving of an intricate pattern, there is no one in the House to approach him for skill. You feel when he rises that he can never get under your rhetorical guard, and then suddenly the net is round you, and you are caught in meshes of argumentation so fine that you hardly know that they are there until you feel yourself powerless.

This description recalls a stanza from an old-time play:

A noble soul is like a ship at sea
That sleeps at anchor when the ocean's calm;
But when she rages, and the wind blows high,
He cuts his way with skill and majesty.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London periodical calls attention to a contrast in penalties meted out in the London courts, similar instances to which must have struck numberless observers in many localities throughout the world. The letter in question reads in its salient points:

In your issue of . . . it was recorded that the maximum penalty, a fine of £5, was imposed upon a man who had inflicted great cruelty on a cat. On the previous page of the same issue is an account of an appeal by a man who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for stealing apples of the value of 6d.

Whatever be the past histories of the men, a comparison of two such cases, and their name is legion, always seems, to say the least, curious and suggestive. Where the law is itself responsible for "justice" of this sort, it were well to recall that, as was declared many years ago, "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

IN PERHAPS no other department of human activity is the force of conservatism seen more clearly in operation than in connection with the continued widespread use of the English system of weights and measures. According to estimates made by the Bureau of Education in America, the metric system and its application to the solution of problems may be learned in one-tenth of the time required for gaining an equal facility in the use of the English system. And yet the latter is adhered to with the utmost faithfulness and the thought of a change resisted as a general thing as entirely unthinkable. Why?

Canadian National Railway Board

istered in conjunction with the railway. The new president of the national board, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K. B. E., combines experience in United States and British railroad practice under circumstances that appeal strongly to the Canadian public. He is an American-born citizen who has found opportunities for service in the British Empire, having become naturalized as a British subject in 1919. He started railroading with